THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 118

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Peace Program Of America Is Based on Needs

Roosevelt Has Historic Precedent in Buenos Aires Proposal

Started by Bolivar

President's Objectives Take In Factors of General Unrest in the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—The sixth annual observation of Pan American Day, which falls today with celebrations in Washington, other cities in the United States and capitals in Latin America, finds all eyes centered on the inter-American peace conference to meet at President Roosevelt's call late this summer.

Warm replies of acceptance to the conference, which will convene in Buenos Aires probably in late July, were published only yesterday. It is daily becoming more apparent that President Roosevelt is aiming at a broad united front of the Americas against the threat of war and for greater economic interreliance, not simply at another perfunctory Pan-American meeting like so many precedents.

Considers All Factors

Indeed, the importance of the American President's objectives cannot be minimized. His proposals must be read in the light of the foreign political and economic situation. The Rhineland crisis, the Anglo-Italian tension typified as the Fascist flag finally reaches Lake Tana, the continued incidents on the Soviet-Japanese frontier and Japanese penetration into North China, are all symptoms of turbulence overseas.

President Roosevelt takes these factors into account in proposing a tighter peace organization in the Americas. His ultimate aim seems to be toward a common inter-American neutrality policy—an attempt, within reasonable bounds, to insulate the Americas from shocks which keep coming from abroad and threaten to become more intense.

The Real Objective

Perhaps the proposal of three Latin-American countries for a separate "League of Nations" in the Western World is not to be taken as a literal likelihood. But an orientation of all the American countries into a co-operative bloc, seeking to keep peace at home and perhaps be a pacifying factor on other turbulent continents, is the concrete objective.

Canada is excluded from the Buenos Aires conference, but not from President Roosevelt's plans, which are said to include a mid-summer visit to Ottawa.

The proposals for peace in the Americas spring from a long line of historical precedents, most of them fruitless. But they emerge directly from the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy, a policy made up of an American promise of nonintervention in the affairs of Latin American countries, the abrogation of the Platt Amendment controlling the affairs of Cuba, and the ready recognition of new or revolutionary governments in he rest of the hemisphere.

Bolivar Took the Lead

Over a century ago, the first Continental Federation in the Americas was proposed by Simon Bolivar, the Great Liberator, who worked not only for individual independence of the American republics, but a "great compact of union, league, and confederation . . . against foreign rule of whatever character," containing "such an energetic and efficient declaration as that made by the President of the United States of America in his message to Congress of last year (the Monroe Doctrine)."

When this proposal was made, in 1826, the United States opposed it as an entangling alliance, and it came to nothing. Similar alliances pro-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

The Mother Church Relief Fund

THE RESPONSE to the recent appeal for contributions to the RELIEF FUND of The Mother Church, which is available for flood and other emergency relief, has been so prompt and generous that further contributions to the RELIEF FUND are not needed at this time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 14, 1936

Travel Talks	5
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
An Aim in Life	
[With Spanish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
News of Art, Music and the Theater	12
Financial Pages	14 and 15
Sports Page	16
Aviation Comment	17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Russia Piles Up Arms; Periled on Two Fronts

Moscow Marshals Millions; Expects No Outside Help Living Standards Kept Low; Propaganda Machine Active

From a well-informed source, intimately acquainted with movements in all parts of Russia, the Monitor obtains the following illuminating account of the Soviet Government's concern over Japanese and German activities and the Soviet's immense preparations for any warlike eventualities.

Copyright 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Russia's rulers, finding their country hemmed in between the expansive forces of Germany on the west and Japan on the east, have built up a formidable army.

They have made up their minds that war is possible, even probable with Germany or Japan—or both—within the next two or three years. That belief influences Soviet foreign and domestic policy more than any other consideration.

The French Senate's ratification of the Franco-Soviet treaty was received here without great official enthusiasm.

Maxim Litvinoff's intimation at London that Russia might withdraw from the League of Nations if Germany was permitted to re-enter the League without adequate recognition of treaty violations was strongly underlined in the official press.

Kremlin Is Doubtful

The Kremlin apparently does not rely very strongly upon the prospect that French or Czech soldiers will march to defense of the Soviet Union in case of a German attack, provided Adolf Hitler can 'convince them he will confine his aggression to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press emphasizes that Russia can now rely upon its own military strength for protection. The Kremlin is rushing ahead with complete militarization of the country. They are spending one fifth of the entire national income on this process. They have received the Cossacks as military units, set up militarized reserves on almost every collective farm as well as in state offices and factories. They have gone far enough with this process to feel very confident.

Wings Over Mongolia

Their confidence is revealed in the Kremlin's firmer attitude both toward Japan and Germany. The Russians have quite openly brought Outer Mongolia within the "protective area" of the Red Army, whose general staff is reorganizing Mongolian armies with Soviet money—"loaned" without interest. The Russians are building a railway from Lake Baikal to Urga.

All Russian military plans are based upon the indubitable fact that Russia is the largest, richest and potentially the most powerful country in Europe. With a docile population three times that of Germany, and much larger natural resources, the Kremlin no longer fears any European combination, now that they have at least "neutralized" France, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and the Baltic states. The official press persistently lampoons those countries of whose attitude they are not sure—such as Poland and Finland. These countries are characterized as "Fascist."

Living Standards Low

The increased expenditure on militarization has interferred with plans to improve the standard of living. Promised price cuts have not materialized, but the Kremlin seeks to divert the population's attention from the difficulties of making ends meet by a great display of cheap entertainment of all kinds. At the same time the most intelligent groups are given more money, to assure their loyalty.

The power of a propaganda machine which controls every means of public expression is most impressive. This machine can sway public opinion with terrific speed in any desired direction. Soviet propaganda pictures the Soviet peoples as a "chosen people," standing against a savage world in defense of the only true ideal, on the apex of social evolution, the object of the envy and hatred of all other countries who still exist under a lower form of social organization, "capitalism." The most degenerate form of capitalism is described as "Fascism," and Germany is pictured as the culmination of this form of degeneracy.

Stirring to Flame

Just as Herr Hitler pictures Bolshevism as the chief menace to civilization, so Joseph Stalin and his associates picture German National Socialists. No device is overlooked so to inflame the Soviet population against Hitler Germany that they will be ready to fight if necessary. The Soviet press almost daily emphasizes that any war, when and if it comes, must "be carried onto enemy soil." The Kremlin openly admits that its Red Army intends to rush troops across borders as soon as they are attacked, and that no battles must be permitted on Soviet soil. The dangers of such propaganda and plans are obvious. They are increased by the fact that many Soviet leaders, being fanatical, are convinced of the truth of their own propaganda.

State control of industry and agriculture, more complete every day, greatly strengthens Russia's military position. The whole population can be made to pay by economies for any desired purpose. The state can fix the standard of living as it likes, without fear of public protest. Soviet rulers at present are squeezing every possible kopeck from the people for militarization and expanding heavy industries which serve the military.

Plenty of Food

Collectivized agriculture, although it still works badly in many districts, appears to have great possibilities. With good weather this year, Russia's food supply will probably be assured in case of war. The peasants are so much better off than they were three years ago, when famine conditions were general, that they are fairly content. The urban workers, under the compulsion of the "Stakhanoff movement" struggle and strain to increase their production and their wages, which are barely enough for subsistence unless they work overtime or increase their skill.

The official propaganda—which in Russia means every newspaper, magazine, book, radio broadcast—tolerates nothing except extreme optimism about present conditions in Russia and the future. This is the Kremlin's most powerful weapon. No Soviet citizen is permitted to express doubts, even in private. This extreme and universal optimism, however, at the same time creates a type of chauvinism which is new and potentially dangerous.

Hopkins Cool On Relief Shift Back to States

Republicans in House and Senate Get Little Satisfaction on Proposal

No End Is Yet Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—A demand from Republicans on Capitol Hill that full responsibility for administering unemployment relief be turned back to the states is meeting a chilly reception from federal relief officials.

In moving to have full authority for spending federal relief money vested in state and local officials the Republicans are following recommendations made by the United States Conference of Mayors and by the American Association of Social Workers at recent meetings here.

Thus far, the suggestion has been coolly received by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, who says no change in policy as to the spending of relief money is contemplated as far as he knows.

Sees No End to Relief

In a lengthy report of the accomplishments of WPA yesterday, he stated that federal aid will be necessary "as long as prolonged mass unemployment persists."

It is unlikely that the Republicans in the Senate and House can muster enough strength to get the relief policy changed at the time the new $1,500,000,000 appropriation is passed, but their campaign is considered important because of the light it throws on the type of relief plank that may be put into the Republican platform in June.

Republican Party leaders contend that transfer of administration to local officers would lessen the amount of graft and politics involved. In the present system of long-range control from Washington, it is too easy to shift the blame.

See Escape From Politics

If the Federal Government, they say, would continue to bear the burden of supporting the unemployed but turn the money over to states in lump sums to spend according to their rules, local administrators would be less likely to allow politics to creep in because they would be more open to criticism.

As viewed from the standpoint of American political history, the situation is an anomolous one. Rarely has the Republican Party been the champion of "states rights" while the Democrats were adding to the strength of the central government. But this is only one of the strange situations expected to deevlop before the next presidential campaign is completed.

PWA Versus WPA

In getting the $1,500,000,000 relief bill through Congress, administration leaders also face the opposition of a nonpartisan group of Public Works Administration backers in the House who are seeking to have $700,000,000 earmarked for the type of projects that PWA builds, leaving that much less for WPA "made work." This bloc is seeking 300 names for its petition.

Still other members are opposing the "blank check" method of appropriating work relief money. Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri expressed the feelings of this group when he said:

"We've come to a place where rather narrow classifications of the appropriation are both reasonable

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Bonus to Employers Is Proposed as New Way to Provide Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Doubts regarding the economic value of work relief as a form of welfare activity were raised today by Bailey B. Burritt, general director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, writing in the association's ninety-second annual report. Mr. Burritt suggested that an employers' bonus would be more effective in aiding the unemployed.

"It has become clear that it is impossible to provide work on public projects with public funds for a large percentage of the population without encountering two difficulties," he says. "Either such employment produces useful goods and services in demand by the community, in which case it comes into direct competition with the normal producing and consuming organization of the community and thereby obstructs rather than speeds up its functioning, or it is engaged in the creation of public works and public services, the maintenance of which costs more than the country's present income will stand.

"If this be the case might it not be more in accord with sound economy to attempt to encourage employment through all normal channels, both public and private, by offering some form of reward to employers to increase the volume of employment?"

Citing the record of the association in assisting 54,000 persons last year with an expenditure of $1,819,703, Mr. Burritt saw a continuing need for private welfare work despite the growth of public relief agencies. He felt that co-ordination of public and private projects was essential if satisfactory results were to be achieved.

Powers Press Duce to Join Geneva Talks

De Madariaga Must Report Results Before 18 Meet About Sanctions

Italy Boosts Terms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 14—Italy has succeeded in causing one day's further delay in the heavily charged timetable of Easter Week. Today Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the Council's Committee of Thirteen, should have begun his mission of consultations with Italian representatives regarding peace negotiations, but Baron Pompeo Aloisi will not be arriving till Wednesday, it is now stated.

The outlook cannot be described as hopeful, for the Italians are not disposed to cease fighting unless they can command the strategic points in East Africa and obtain a complete guarantee of Ethiopian disarmament.

Terms Increased

As for the terms now acceptable, it is apparent that they have grown with Italian military victories and with the opposition of the League led by Britain.

Nothing short of absolute control in one form or another of the peripheral provinces and some kind of mandate in central Ethiopia would now satisfy Italy. Moreover, the old problem of whether removal of sanctions should precede the armistice, or an armistice be the preliminary condition for lifting sanctions, is just as perplexing as ever.

Unacceptable

It is generally assumed that Ethiopia as well as Britain cannot consent to the Italian demands. Neither can the League—without stultifying itself—approve of Italy's plans.

Señor de Madariaga is acting purely as an intermediary seeking information, but when he presents his report to the Committee of Thirteen there is a probability that the effort at settlement will be deemed to have failed.

Problem of Sanctions

Thereupon the convocation of the Committee of Eighteen which coordinates sanctions will be unavoidable. France, Britain and other countries will have to decide whether sanctions should be re-enforced.

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, has made no secret of his intention to press for further sanctions. The French on the contrary are definitely opposed to sanctions as the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, has somewhat forcibly intimated.

In any case it is difficult—on the eve of elections and in view of popular pro-Italian feelings and counsels of the French military staff, and the British reluctance to act against Germany—for France to vote for increased sanctions.

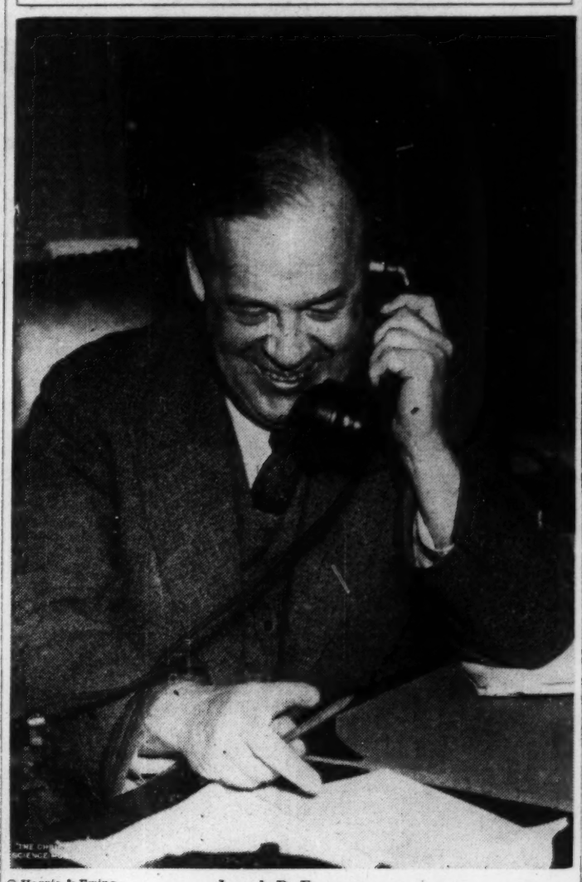
Britain May Claim Desertion

Among Geneva journalists there is virtual unanimity that the moment is exceptionally grave. That Britain in the last resort will declare she is not sufficiently supported by the League and will wash her hands of the whole business is regarded as a definite possibility. This would permit Mr. Eden to show that the failure is not due to British weakness.

In whatever sense the decisions

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

He Urges Railway Mergers



© Harris & Ewing

Joseph B. Eastman
Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation

Roads Shown How to Save

BETHLEHEM, Penna., April 14 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, recommending railroad consolidation in an address last night, said, "The railroad industry can no longer afford the lost motion of independent operation."

Recommendations that railroads operate on a co-ordinated basis will "bear fruit," he asserted, because co-ordination "is sound and will be forced by the natural logic of events."

In "a picture in broad strokes of some of the things that are coming," Mr. Eastman placed "a central scientific, engineering and economic research department acting for all the railroads, able to establish standards for equipment, construction, materials and supplies."

He predicted a freight service in which railroads would move cars in free interchange, co-operate at central terminals, use shops jointly and speed shipments at maximum efficiency. A gradual rate reduction would come from this, he said.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Amid reports that it definitely has blocked a plan of Joseph B. Eastman to force railroad terminal unifications in 11 cities, organized railway labor yesterday threw its support behind the Wheeler bill to protect employees displaced by co-ordination projects.

Mr. Eastman, the Federal Transportation Co-ordinator, was reported in informed circles to be ready to drop an original move to compel the terminal unifications through the issuance of orders.

Announcing he would issue such orders several months ago, Mr. Eastman withheld action at the suggestion of President Roosevelt after the plan had drawn criticism from rail labor.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, April 14

Spain—'Incident' at Republic's Fifth Anniversary

Madrid—The explosiveness of Spain's five years of Republicanism was symbolized here as small bombs exploded near the President's reviewing stand on the occasion of the fifth anniversary celebration of the Republic, the Associated Press reported.

Panic flared and faded as police and assault guards quickly brought the people under control. The Leftist Coalition that just won a national election is occupied with the troublous task of liquidating its victory.

Ball Leagues—Start Racing for Pennant

Baseballs knocked on wood and thudded into gloves all over the nation today as the National and American Leagues opened their season. An American sport and an American industry, baseball was roughly estimated today to bring 5,000,000 persons into minor league parks and 10,000,000 into major league parks, not counting repeaters. Throughout the nation this summer nearly 3000 professional players in two major leagues and 22 minor leagues on more than 158 teams will be swatting at baseballs. Some 56,000 baseballs will be used in the National and American Leagues, from the first crack of the bat to the final clinching of the pennant.

Pan-American—League of Americas Foreseen

Washington—Pan-American Day, commemorating the first steps to cement peace and friendship on the Western Hemisphere, falls appropriately on this day when the Americas are planning new adventures in harmony. Even now the State Department is still digesting the replies of Latin-American republics accepting President Roosevelt's proposal for an inter-American conference at Buenos Aires next summer.

Plan Indorsed

Seventeen replies came; all but Canada will attend; Canada will be treated separately, because of its link with Europe; President Roosevelt is expected to visit the Governor General of Canada in Ottawa this summer.

Designs and Accomplishments

Pan American Day high lights ambitious plans in the making, solid achievements recorded.

Enthusiasts of the proposed conference envisage:

An American League of Nations, a "valley of peace," remote and secure from Asiatic and European turbulence.

Perfecting of peace machinery so strong that it will constitute an example to the world.

Supplementing of League of Nations machinery with regional accords.

There Are Critics Too

Critics behold it as a political move to win pacifist sentiment alienated by big army and navy policies, by a program of isolationism. Others

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Boston News Today:

WPA Muddle Stirred Up Again
Race Bills Heard by Committee
Red Sox Meet Athletics at 3
Varnish Plates, Urges Goodwin
'Tobacco Road' Passes Censors

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

President Puts Youth First In Social Reform

Says, at Baltimore, Young People Must Have Chance to Work

For 18-65 Labor Age

Urges Shorter Work Week and Declares Social Tests Are to Go On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14—President Roosevelt addressed himself to the problem of unemployment in a speech opening his active re-election campaign here last night, and proposed as one approach to America's key economic problem a shorter work week, and a shorter working life. He told a huge audience that the latter objective might be attained by raising the school-leaving age to 18, and by making voluntary retirement feasible at 65.

He spoke before the Young Democratic Club in the Fifth Regiment Armory here, before an audience including the Vice-President, four Cabinet members, a score or more of senators and representatives and hundreds of local politicians.

Used Studious Restraint

Mr. Roosevelt indulged in no political fireworks, but calmly and with studious restraint discussed economic problems and recovery.

Giving the key to his speech and his administration, the President declared, amid cheers, that he intended to "do something" about the major problems confronting him.

"I say to you 'do something,'" he cried, "and when you have done that something, if it works, do it some more; and if it does not work, do something else."

The President made no direct reference to the Republicans in his address but succeeded in drawing a sharp line between his own policies and those of conservatives who limit their program merely to a balanced budget and restoration of the gold standard. Inferentially, Mr. Roosevelt appeared to warn business that if it did not meet the unemployment problem, the Government must.

Something Was Missing

All the panoply of a huge political festival had been provided for the President; the red fire was there, the bands, the crowds, but something was lacking, and observers who had witnessed the tumultuous outpouring of mass enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt four years ago in the same armory were struck by it. The crowd applauded punctiliously last night at the right places, but ebullience was lacking.

A torchlight parade preceding the meeting passed streets only partly lined. Seats at the back of the armory, which holds between 20,000 and 25,000, were vacant, even after word was issued to "let everybody in."

Democratic leaders were not disturbed by the situation, pointing out that the emotional stage of America's quadrennial political race had not been reached.

Its Meaning Nationally

Nevertheless, observers, who had seen Mr. Roosevelt bringing storm after storm of cheers four years ago in this same Baltimore as he rode the crest of a popular wave sweeping him into the White House by an unprecedented majority, could not but contrast the comparatively tame affair of last night, and wonder how far it betokened a national situation.

Mr. Roosevelt's talk was addressed to the youth of the nation, and he discussed youth's immediate primary problem of getting a job. Production now in the United States, he declared, is about back to the high point before the depression, but only about 80 per cent as many workers, he said, are employed. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt said, fewer people are doing more work.

Shows Hours Increased

Showing no hesitancy in reverting to the ill-fated NRA, which a good many Democrats would like to forget, Mr. Roosevelt used it for one economic citation and even interpolated a jesting comment that "he would not describe its decease." Elimination of NRA, he said, had increased hours of labor from 36.4 to 39.9 hours per week in one industry; a 10 per cent increase which in an industry of 166,500, meant 16,650 fewer jobs.

The high light of the Roosevelt address was the declaration that the Federal Government would not drop its attention from social matters like hours of labor and minimum wages. The President made no reference to the Supreme Court in this connection, but declared in a ringing voice:

"The Government must, and the Government will, give consideration to such subjects as the length of the working week, the stability of employment on an annual basis, and the payment of at least adequate minimum wages."

The full text of President Roosevelt's speech: Page 13.

Emperor Worship Basic to Japanese

Sovereignty Absolute and Not Subject to Limitations Comprised in Minobe Theory of Constitutionalism—Sensitiveness on This Subject Frequently Shown

Constitution Does Not Follow Western Theories

What Japan Thinks
Second of 12 Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Occasionally some incident brings forcibly to world attention the extreme reverence which is paid to the Japanese Emperor and the sensitiveness with which any comment that even suggests disrespect is regarded. There was the prompt reaction to the cartoon in Vanity Fair last summer. There has been the protracted agitation (still perhaps not ended) against the constitutional theory advocated by Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe to the effect that the Emperor was "an organ of state" and consequently subject to constitutional limitations.

A number of official and unofficial Japanese opinions on the role of the Emperor are appended:

Official Statement

Official Statement of National polity, promulgated by the Japanese Cabinet on Aug. 3, 1935:

The national polity of our nation was elucidated in the command given to the Imperial Grandson, sent to earth by the Sun Goddess, Ameterasu O-Mikami, that the land shall be reigned over and governed by an unbroken line of Emperors for ages eternal.

In the Imperial Edict issued by the Emperor Meiji when the Constitution of Japan was promulgated, His Majesty clearly indicated that "the rights of sovereignty of the state we have inherited from our ancestors and we shall bequeath them to our descendants." In Article I of the Constitution His Majesty has also clearly indicated that "the Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by an unbroken line of Emperors for ages eternal."

Thus it is clear that the sovereignty absolutely resides in the Emperor. If there are theories which state that the sovereignty does not belong to the Emperor and that the Emperor is to be regarded as an organ for the purpose of exercising this power, they are absolutely counter to the basic principles of the national structure.

The oath of the Emperor Meiji on the occasion of the Promulgation of the Japanese Constitution in 1889 follows:

"We the successor to the prosperous throne of our predecessors, do humbly and solemnly swear to the Imperial Founder of our House and to our other imperial ancestors that, in pursuance of a great polity co-extensive with heaven and earth, we shall maintain and secure against decline the ancient form of Government.

"In consideration of the progressive tendency of the course of human affairs and parallel with the advance of civilization, we deem it expedient, in order to give clearness and distinctness to the instructions bequeathed by the Imperial Founder of our House and by our other imperial ancestors to establish fundamental laws formulated into express provisions of law so that, on the one hand, our imperial posterity may possess an express guide for the course they are to follow and, that on the other, our subjects shall thereby be enabled to enjoy a wider range of action in giving us their supoprt, and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

With a view to better understanding by Monitor readers of the Japanese people, Mr. Chamberlin is conducting "A Japanese Forum." He acts as chairman of the meeting and lets the Japanese speak for themselves, through excerpts from current newspapers, periodicals and other publications, with almost no comment from the "chairman."

Fuel Explosions Enacted on Screen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14 — Exhibition of the work of a motion-picture camera capable of taking pictures at exposure rates as high as 5000 a second, examination of new uses for fish and soy bean oils, presentation of data on the value of alcohol as a motor fuel, celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of America's sugar beet industry, and award of the 1936 Langmuir Prize, featured the sessions of the American Chemical Society here today.

It was the search for a method of examining the interior of a gasoline engine that led engineers of the General Motors Research Corporation to investigate the possibilities of high speed photography. They wanted to know just what happens to each cloud of gasoline inhaled by a cylinder when an electric spark is introduced, just how much of the mixture is actually penetrated by flame and the rate of pressure rise upon the piston.

Quartz Window

They began by substituting a quartz window capable of withstanding forces up to three tons, in place of the entire top of the engine. Dr. Gerald M. Wassweiler and Lloyd Withrow, who presented the results at today's meetings, explained that this allowed an unobstructed view of the whole combustion chamber.

Flame temperatures reached as high as 4500 degrees Fahrenheit, the boiling point of iron, yet despite such extreme conditions imposed on the quartz window, it was possible to operate the engine under full load and with fuels which knocked severely, Dr. Rassweiler reported.

Picturing Flames

"Photographing engine flames at speeds as high as 5000 pictures per second is quite a different problem than is ordinarily met," he said. "First, the only light available for the photographs must come from the flames themselves. Second, the time required for the combustion process to complete itself decreases as the engine speed increases; thus more pictures per second are required as the engine speed is increased."

These difficulties were overcome by making the greatest possible use of what light was available, and by moving the film continuously near the circumference of a steel disk attached to the crankshaft of the engine. Then, instead of the film moving in jerks between pictures, a series of 30 lenses is arranged in the steel disk; and these passing at high speed past a stationary lens cause the image to move with the film as the picture is exposed.

Projected on the screen, these pictures re-enact gas-and-flame movements in the combustion chamber some 200 times slower than the speeds attained in the original explosion.

Alcohol as Fuel

A discussion on the value of alcohol as a motor fuel was sharply divided into two camps, depending on whether the speakers represented farmer-industrial interests or petroleum interests.

"Alcohol-gasoline is a distinctly inferior motor fuel in performance, consumption, and upkeep of motor," charged Dr. Gustav Egloff of Universal Oil Products, Chicago. "Our engineers find that difficult starting, slow acceleration, overheating and rougher driving can be expected, as well as increased maintenance cost, valve wear, all-around corrosion and dissolving of car varnish."

From the Farmer's Side

Said Leo M. Christensen of the Farm Chemurgic Council, "Used in the form of blends, ethanol (alcohol) is not now a competitor or a substitute for gasoline, but an ingredient of a superior fuel, competing with various materials and processes used to prepare gasoline suitable for use in modern high-compression engines.

"In some countries the use of alcohol-gasoline blends has received preferential treatment in the form of direct subsidies; and in a few, the use of specified amounts of alcohol is mandatory. This has resulted from the desire to aid agriculture, increase employment, improve the trade balance or accomplish objectives of a broad social and economic nature. While such artificial methods have given impetus to the use of combination fuels, they have not generally been applied unless there was already a considerable voluntary use of such fuels."

Mr. Christensen concluded his report with a refutation of the charges brought by Dr. Egloff against combination fuels, listing the results of 12 projects undertaken at the Iowa State College showing in general that blends are no more corrosive to any engine part than is gasoline, that lubrication requirements are similar, and that there is a definitely greater power output when the mixture is right.

From Academic Standpoint

What is perhaps an impartial view was given by L. C. Lichty and E. J. Ziurys, who carried on investigations at Yale University. They reported: "Alcohol as a substitute fuel for gasoline in internal combustion engines is uneconomical at the present time. Only a slight increase in power is possible by substituting 190 proof alcohol for gasoline. Approximately 60 to 65 per cent more alcohol, by weight, is required to produce the same power as gasoline in a given engine. This represents about 50 per cent more fuel on a gallon basis, for the same amount of power output."

Yale's report was a lengthy one, backed up by facts and figures on a multitude of alcohol-gasoline blends tried out in various engines with several different carburetors.

Fish Oil

Still other kinds of oil were under discussion in the division of paint and varnish chemistry, where L. J. Reizenstein of Pittsburgh brought home the close relationship existing between the fish oil in a can of sardines and the varnish on the dining-room table.

"Millions of small fish are caught from the New England coast down to the Gulf, and off the waters of Vancouver in the Pacific Ocean down to Lower California," he said. These fish are rendered in huge tanks and the fish oil floats to the top. The other materials are dehydrated, ground, and sold as fish meal and fish scrap for use in fertilizers and feeds. The crude fish oil is today the basis of startling changes in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, raincoats, and soaps. Even cooking fats are derived from it."

Soy Beans

Likewise soy beans, which came to the United States in a clipper ship 130 years ago from China, received attention in a special session held on that subject. Thirty years ago, only eight varieties were known, but today more than 60 are listed. In 1915 there were less than 500,000 acres of soy beans grown, chiefly as forage. Last year more than 5,000,000 acres were harvested, according to Dr. E. Barnard, director of research of the Farm Chemurgic Council.

"If the interest in this new crop continues to grow as rapidly in the next two decades as it has in the past two, soy beans will rate well up with corn as our major farm crop. The rapid expansion of this crop is due to its remarkable versatility. Recent surveys show it being used for everything from hay to hairpins, and no phase in the utilization of the bean has been more striking than the perfection of methods for using the oil in paints and varnishes.

Sugar Beet

Dr. C. A. Browne of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils addressed the conference on the "Introduction of the Beet Sugar Industry to the United States," the 100th anniversary of which is celebrated today. Previous to 1836, he said, the activity of Chaptal in France and a few other European technologists demonstrated that sugar beet cultivation had great agricultural, industrial and economic possibilities.

"Books on beet sugar manufacture began to appear, and in 1836 12 treatises upon the subject were published, three of which were printed in the United States. Apparently the two earliest factories were established at Northampton and in Philadelphia, but these failed to establish a permanent industry, because of their inability to compete with cane sugar. Today, beet sugar is one of the leaders among American agricultural products."

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
Park Avenue at 34th Street
NEW YORK
Always regarded as one of New York's pre-eminent hotels, the new furnishings and decorations of its spacious rooms now enhance the pleasure of stopping at The Vanderbilt. Moderate rates prevail. Single from $3.50. Double from $5.
Send for illustrated brochure

The FIELD-TESTED Paint that covers more surface lasts years longer

PATTON'S Sun-Proof PAINT

You try out a car or a radio before you buy. Why choose paint by guess? If you guess wrong, you lose money.

Ask about Pittsburgh Time-Payment Plan—"PAINT TODAY, MONTHS TO PAY"

To end guesswork—to save your money—the makers of Patton's Sun-Proof Paint maintain three great proving grounds in Florida, New Jersey and Wisconsin. In these extremes of climate, representing all types of exposure, Sun-Proof Paint battles its worst enemies—blazing sun, bitter cold, driving rain, salt air and industrial gases.

Year-in, year-out, the tests go on. From them has come positive *proof* that Sun-Proof covers about 25% more surface and lasts one to three years longer than poor paint.

You *know* that there's two-way economy in every can of Sun-Proof. *Better protection* and *longer life* for less money per year. Your nearest Pittsburgh Paint dealer will be glad to help you select a competent painter. Why not see him today?

• • •

TUNE IN: Listen to the Music You Love, superbly rendered by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and distinguished guest artists, every Thursday at 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, over N. B. C. Blue Network and associated stations.

Paint | PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY | Glass
PAINT DIVISION, PITTSBURGH, PA.

One-day painting

WITH WALLHIDE, WATERSPAR, FLORHIDE AND OTHER PITTSBURGH PAINT PRODUCTS

One-Day Painting of interiors brings two great advantages over old-fashioned painting. *Lower decorating costs and less muss and makeshift living.* When you specify this modern decorating method, painters come in the morning; the room is dry and livable again that night. Walls, ceiling, floor, woodwork! Learn the Famous Four Pittsburgh Paints for One-Day Painting: *Wallhide*, for walls and ceilings. *Florhide Enamel*, for painted floors. *Waterspar Enamel*, for woodwork and furniture. *Waterspar Varnishes*, for woodwork and floors.

LOOK UNDER "PAINTS" IN CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY FOR NEAREST PITTSBURGH PAINT DEALER

Prize Winner

Dr. John G. Kirkwood
Of Cornell University, Winner of the Langmuir Prize of the American Chemical Society

Young Chemist Wins Langmuir Prize For Work in Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Dr. John G. Kirkwood, who in his early twenties solved long-standing problems of molecular chemistry, has been awarded the $1000 Langmuir Prize for 1936, the American Chemical Society announced here today. Dr. Kirkwood, 28 years, is an assistant professor at Cornell University.

The society's award committee described his contributions to chemical knowledge as outstanding, and declared he had succeeded where older and more experienced men of proven ability had failed to arrive at definite results.

The recipient of the award was born in Gotebo, Okla., and attended high school in Wichita, Kan. Later he studied at the California Institute of Technology and was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1926. During 1931-'32 he was an international research fellow in Germany, and became a member of the Cornell faculty in 1934.

British Columbia's Health Law Exempts Christian Scientists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Despite last-minute attempts to quash the provision, the legislature of British Columbia exempted Christian Scientists from its new compulsory state health insurance scheme. This exemption was ratified by a large majority in the Assembly when a formal motion to eliminate it was presented by opposition members.

The whole health insurance scheme, the first ever attempted in Canada, was endorsed by the Assembly but by narrow majorities. At one point the Government's bill was saved from defeat only by the support of the Socialist opposition after a large bloc of Government supporters bolted in an attempt to prevent health insurance from going into effect in its present form. In the end, however, the bill was carried and will go into effect when the Government proclaims it, probably the first of next year.

The Government expects to cover 110,000 wage earners and their dependents, a total of 275,000 people, who earn $1800 a year and less. Indigents are not covered by the program and those with incomes of more than $1800 a year do not participate in it. The treasury will contribute nothing but a nominal sum for administrative expenses. The total insurance fund will be provided by a 2 per cent tax on the wages of the insured persons and a tax on employers amounting to 1 per cent of the wages of these people.

About $3,500,000 will be paid out annually in the scheme, the Government estimates.

Ritter Counsel Makes Final Defense Plea In Impeachment Case

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Continuing his final argument for acquittal of Federal Judge Halsted L. Ritter of Florida of impeachment charges, Frank P. Walsh, defense counsel, told the Senate today it was "absolutely incredible he was taking a bribe" when he accepted $5000 from a former law partner.

A verdict in the case is expected tomorrow. It was planned to hold only a two hour session today to complete closing arguments.

The prosecution contends the payment to Judge Ritter by A. L. Rankin, West Palm Beach attorney and former partner of the defendant, was a "corrupt" transaction, because part of the money came out of a receivership fee allowed Mr. Rankin by the Judge.

Judge Ritter and Mr. Rankin both testified it was in discharge of a debt owed Judge Ritter for his interest in the law firm when dissolved.

The fact that Judge Ritter gave a receipt when the final installment of $300 was paid on the $5000, Mr. Walsh shouted in the Senate, "Stamps the transaction as being exactly what Judge Ritter said it was.

"If Judge Ritter had been a scoundrel, how many other ways would there have been for him to get that money?"

Defending Judge Ritter's action in refusing to stop the Whitehall Hotel receivership suit when asked to do so by Bert E. Holland of Boston, representing the first mortgage bondholders, Mr. Walsh said the case "couldn't be stopped once it started."

Copying From Article Costs Boy Essay Prize

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—A Missouri farm boy was awarded and then lost Eddie Cantor's $5000 peace essay contest when it was found he had copied from an article by Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of Newark University, New Jersey.

Lloyd Lewis, whose entry was picked by four college presidents as the best of 212,000 essays, said he didn't understand about plagiarism. He looked up a lot of magazine articles on peace in the library and then picked out what he thought was best. The award carried a college education. The boy, who lives near Plattsburg, Mo., had never been more than 50 miles from home until he was brought to New York a few days ago.

David Dubinsky Quits Socialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the most important labor organizations in New York City, has resigned from the Socialist Party, it was announced yesterday.

It was said in quarters believed to be informed, that the reasons he had quit the Socialist organization was that he was friendly to the Nonpartisan League for the re-election of President Roosevelt, which Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other important union leaders here, are backing.

This report, however, could not be confirmed as Mr. Dubinsky was not in New York today. It was said at his office, however, that he had quit the Socialist Party.

Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Completed

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C., April 14 (AP)—Completion of the vast Atlantic intracoastal waterway, many years in the building, was celebrated April 11 with ceremonies at Socastee Bridge near here attended by officials of cities along the route, army engineers and yachtsmen.

While the 17th field artillery band, from Fort Bragg, N. C., played and the notables stood at attention, Miss Geraldine Bryan snipped a ribbon to formally open the Little River-Georgetown link of the route. This link, last completed, eliminated the last open sea passage between the Delaware River and Miami.

Police Gas Strikers

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., April 14 (AP)—Officers hurled tear gas bombs here yesterday to disperse strikers who sought to prevent several carloads of workers from entering the gates of the Rockwood Hosiery Mills, which reopened after being closed a week.

to NEW YORK
EVERYTHING IS NEAR THIS HOTEL
RADIO CITY . . ROXY . . CAPITOL . . LEADING THEATRES . . RESTAURANTS . . IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTERS
$2.50 DAILY PER ROOM — ROOM & BATH SAME RATE FOR 1 or 2 PERSONS
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 West 49th St. NEW YORK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

complain that it is a shrewd move to substitute diplomatic imperialism for armed imperialism, that it is mainly concerned with advancing American trade and that it will tempt South American nations away from the League.

Proof of the Pudding

Yet the Roosevelt policy to date appears to have inspired confidence. Dr. Carlos Saevedros Lamas of Argentina, the United States' chief challenger and rival, recently said:

"President Roosevelt's policy of the 'good neighbor' is the most wise, the most prudent and the most sagacious that the great republic of the North has ever followed."

The Record

On May 29, 1934, President Roosevelt abrogated the Platt Amendment, thus making a juridical fact of his pleasant promises that America would never execute armed intervention in a South American nation during his regime. Khaki-clad marines have been withdrawn from Nicaragua; America's domination in Haiti has been swiftly liquidated.

On the Trade Front

Secretary of State Hull, whose quiet directness won even the most cynical of South American representatives at the 1933 Montevideo Conference, has concluded reciprocal trade treaties with the following: Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia. Being negotiated are treaties with: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador.

The Minima

Elaborate projects have been outlined for the Buenos Aires agenda, but the minima needed for more substantial relationships among the Americas is fairly obvious. The peace machinery in existence failed to solve the Chaco and Leticia disputes, accepted evidence that something more by way of sanctions, consultation and joint action may be needed to supplement present treaties.

Since the United States has withdrawn as the big policeman of the Western Hemisphere, since it has repudiated unilateral intervention, there is recognized need of some system of multilateral intervention to keep peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Art Treasures—Ship Aground Near Gibraltar

Gibraltar — The S. S. Rampura en route to China with priceless objects of art went aground near the harbor here, the Associated Press reported. So valuable are the treasures of jade, lacquered handiwork, Oriental tapestries and Chinese paintings that a military escort of destroyers was provided for the trip home. This expensive cargo had been exhibited in London.

Pacific—Island Defense Issue Arises

Washington—America apparently foresaw what occurred this weekend.

Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Japanese War Minister, proposed informally a mutual non-fortification pact between Japan and the United States. The Washington Naval Treaty that expires this year will leave both Japan and America free to fortify their many islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Saw It Coming

One could hardly read the April 3 statement of Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American naval delegation, without suspecting that the American State Department has been expecting such a bid from Japan. At that time Mr. Davis intimated that America would not open negotiations on this issue, but might listen to proposals from any other nation, that "other nation" then, as now, was Japan, it is believed.

Answer in Past

Why was America so certain Japan might petition for the maintenance of the Pacific status quo? The Washington Naval Conference of 1922 helps with the answer. At that time America's agreement not to fortify the islands was the greatest of American concessions. It remains so today.

A Bargaining Point

And expectations are that America will exploit Japan's present anxiety in order to obtain some kind of a naval agreement with Tokyo. America may insist that Japan adhere to the London agreement from which it bolted, or even that it submit to the old 5-5-3 ratio.

America buttressed its bargaining strength last week by indicating that it was prepared to build beyond the Washington treaty limits. Fifty cruisers are envisaged, whereas the old treaty provided for only 37.

Naval Circles More Certain

Military and naval officers of both Japan and America have undoubtedly entertained fairly definite plans for fortifying their island holdings. America could build air and naval bases in the Philippine Islands, at Samoa, at Guam and northward in the Aleutian Islands. Japan holds a mandate over the South Sea Islands, 1400 of them, stretching for 2700 miles north and south of the Equator, many of them natural submarine bases.

Intentions Veiled

The State Department has not uncloaked its intentions. Many claim that America will disclose its whole policy in the Far East when it decides to fortify or not to fortify its islands. If it decides to fortify them, one viewpoint holds this will mean America intends to exert a challenging influence in the Far East; and, conversely, failure to fortify the islands means America is prepared to relinquish supremacy to Japan in the Far East.

Difference of Opinion

Another viewpoint scoffs at this interpretation, contending that America will not give over to Japan merely because it does not build fortifications. The terms America may impose upon Japan for agreement not to fortify may tell best what America's intentions are in the Pacific.

Bills of $42,000,000 Vetoed by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14—The need for governmental economies was again brought to the attention of the New York State Legislature yesterday in the form of veto messages which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman attached to four bills which would have added $42,000,000 in compulsory annual cost to New York City's running expenses.

These bills would have provided restoration of emergency pay cuts for teachers and other employees, extra pay for custodians and janitors of school buildings used for election purposes, overtime pay for operating employees of the board of transportation and extra fees for stenographers in magistrates' courts. All these measures were strongly opposed by the citizens' budget committee and other New York City civic bodies.

Governor Lehman warned the legislators against interfering with home rule, and declared the measures were typical of many that had been passed by this and previous legislatures during their four years in Albany.

Henry Chéron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISIEUX, France, April 14—Henry Chéron, former French Finance Minister, who passed on here today, held many ministerial posts. He will probably be best remembered as one of France's most astute budget controllers with a flair for balancing the nation's accounts. He was Finance Minister in the Paul Boncour Cabinet of December, 1932, but resigned in January, 1933.

Politically, M. Cheron was a moderate. He was responsible with Joseph Caillaux, another of France's Finance Ministers, for a proposal that senators and even deputies should be allowed to cast secret ballots on all financial measures.

Raising Relief Funds Faced in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON N. J., April 14—Members of the New Jersey Legislature came back to the capitol for the thirteenth week of their legislative session yesterday to face the problem of raising funds to carry on emergency relief work. Unless these funds are forthcoming by Wednesday, jobless aid will be shut down; and Reeve Schley, chairman of the State Relief Council, will end his administration and turn the burden of unemployment aid back to the municipalities.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman has wiped his hands of the whole problem, having declared when his sales tax was repealed last November that he would have nothing to do with any further raising of revenue and that the responsibility belonged to the Legislature alone.

Head of U. S. Bar Sees Trend From Individual Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Judge William Lynn Ransom of New York, president of the American Bar Association, en route to Havana for the American Bar Association convention, delivered an address to the Hillsborough County Bar Association in which he said:

"There has been a trend away from the distinctive American ideals of government and individual liberty for many years. There has been a tendency to centralize government, create ever-larger bureaus of governmental employees, increase more and more the cost of government, and weaken and destroy the independence of individual enterprise and the right of liberty under law.

Says Issue Is Not New

"These tendencies are not new—they did not originate with any one political party, nor do they present political issues which can be solved in one campaign. The transition from traditional ideals of federal government has been coming at least since the outbreak of the World War."

A re-organization plan of the association to put control of policies in a house of delegates representing a majority of the legal profession, was outlined by Judge Ransom during his talk here.

Policies of the American Bar Association are now decided at the annual convention, attended usually by 10 per cent or less of the membership, Judge Ransom pointed out. The membership of the association is only 16 per cent of the total number of practicing lawyers in the country.

New Plan Advocated

The new plan is to create a house of delegates made up of representatives of each state bar association and each local association, and state delegates elected by members of the American Bar Association.

"Instead of control by a minority at the convention, this plan would give control to a numerical majority of the rank and file of the legal profession," Judge Ransom said.

The proposal will be voted on at the national association's convention in Boston this summer. Judge Ransom predicted it would be approved.

Storms and Weather Take Toll of 1300

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 14—An Associated Press survey showed at least 342 persons died in circumstances related to the severely cold weather, 548 from tornadoes, gales and lightning and 214 from floods—a total of 1300 fatalities in the United States since Jan. 1.

The American Red Cross estimated that besides fatalities, major and minor disasters injured 4924 persons, affected 622,060, destroyed 6583 homes, and damaged 44,629. Property damage ran into hundreds of millions of dollars. Only five states—Arizona, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas—did not report fatalities.

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
Leeds and Lippincott Co.
ATLANTIC CITY

For frills WITHOUT FUSS
LET US DO YOUR BAKING!
DRAKE'S CAKES

April 22
Nassau-Havana Cruise
on the de luxe
Columbus
7 DAYS
The ship your hotel at Havana for day and night stay. Morning to afternoon at Nassau for Paradise Beach and touring. Return to New York, April 29 in afternoon.
$95 MIN.
Immediate reservations are advisable
Your Local Travel Agent, or
Hamburg-American Line • North German Lloyd
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Soviets Send Exiles to Colony Where Stalin Served Own Exile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The territory of Narym, northwest Siberia, in which hundreds of the present ruling group in Soviet Russia, including Joseph Stalin, spent years of exile before the revolution, has been converted by these former exiles into an exile colony for settling opponents of their own regime.

Under the Tsars, Narym, which is equal in size to Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland, was described as a "gigantic prison for revolutionaries." The Communists, multiplying the number of exiles, insist that their purposes and results are very different.

Shipped in Stock Cars

Especially since 1930, when the Communist dictatorship declared open warfare upon peasants resisting collectivization, this remote and difficult region has received hundreds of thousands of dispossessed peasants and their families, who were herded together and shipped in cattle cars from their former homes in the Ukraine or North Caucasus into the north.

A glowing picture of the "colossal economic and cultural development" of Narym by these exiles, working under the allegedly benevolent direction of the political police, has been portrayed by several recent articles in the Soviet press.

Mass System of Exile

The mass nature of exile under the Communists is revealed by the disclosure that whereas in 1917 there was only one inhabitant to every 20 kilometers in Narym, the population has since grown 14 times. Most of these settlers admittedly did not move into Narym voluntarily.

The chief of the Narym political police, under the Commissariat of Home Affairs, I. I. Dolghik, explained that "by moving dispossessed kulaks to such regions, our Government has not only cleared the collectivized regions of kulak weeds, but also has taught these former exploiters to work, utilizing them for the benefit of socialist construction, for the mastery of some of our richest regions."

Rights With Restraints

Mr. Dolghik declared that exiles were told that "if they ceased to struggle against the Soviet power, and proved themselves to be conscientious workers, all civil rights would be restored to them at the end of five years." He added that many have regained civil rights, and restoration of citizenship to many others has been recommended. He did not mention, however, that a decree was issued in January, 1935, which forbade former kulaks to leave regions to which they had been exiled, "even after they have recovered citizenship."

The Soviet press reports that the exiled peasants, who frequently resisted collectivization because they were the most successful and energetic peasants in their districts, have developed Narym's agriculture with remarkable rapidity. About 80 per cent have formed collective farms, although Mr. Dolghik insists they were not compelled to do so. The sown area in Narym has increased 7.5 times since 1930, but only two machine-tractor stations serve the collectives of exiles.

Many Roads Built

In five years, reported Mr. Dolghik, the exiles have built 3185 kilometers of dirt roads through the wilderness, suitable for motor traffic. Surveys have been made for another 8000 kilometers of roads, and construction of a canal has been planned to unite the Ob and Irtysh rivers, making it possible to transport Narym timber to the Ural industrial centers and to Kazakstan. The third five-year plan (1937-42) provides for a railway connecting Narym with the trans-Siberian system.

The Soviet press describes Narym as potentially one of the richest regions in Russia. About 86 per cent of its surface is covered with dense forests, large deposits of coal have been found, and indications of petroleum, gold and other minerals. The exiles engage largely in hunting and timber-cutting during the long winters.

Elementary Education

Universal elementary education has been provided for the children of Narym exiles since 1931, the press asserts. During the past three years 236 schools have been built by the exiles themselves, and institutes have been organized to teach tractor-driving, livestock breeding and land drainage. Workers' clubs have been provided in many places, with dramatic, art and other "circles."

The use of the traditional Russian method of mass exile to develop Narym and other remote regions is one of the most striking features of the Soviet regime; it has been estimated that about one person in 17 is still working under some such form of state control. The Communists justify the system on the grounds that it permits them simultaneously to dispose of their enemies and to develop Russia's vast pioneer regions swiftly and cheaply, and at the same time to "create new people, conscious builders of socialism."

Evidence Awaited In Townsend Inquiry

LOS ANGELES, April 14 (AP)—Congressional investigators moved today on a hunt for new evidence on the Townsend old-age pension organization, amid hints of startling developments and a warning to be "fair."

Plans were afoot for public hearings to be started here possibly tomorrow, but secrecy cloaked the movements of Representatives Joseph A. Gavagan (D), of New York, and Samuel Collins (R), of California. Mr. Collins is a friend of pension legislation and Mr. Gavagan has been critical of the entire Townsend movement.

More than 2000 persons attending a meeting yesterday heard Frank Arbuckle, national director, say "We are not opposed to an investigation, but we are opposed to any inquisition."

James R. Sullivan, counsel for the committee, said: "We don't intend to hire Memorial Coliseum and run a three-ring circus, but we want everyone who has anything competent to say in this matter to have his chance."

Congress Control Sought

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend declared that the voting strength of his pension plan followers would not be swung behind any presidential candidate but would be marshaled into a movement with which to capture Congress.

The presidential campaign will be "six on one side, half a dozen on the other," so far as either Democratic or Republican candidacies aiding his plan was concerned, he said here April 11.

"We're going to launch a third party, and we're going to elect the Congress. We will put some men in the Senate," he said.

Third Party Plans Hinge on Results Of 1936 Trial Run

Will there be a "Third Party" in the United States election this year? This is the last of two articles discussing the currents and forces of third party possibilities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—A new political party devoted to abolishing the profit motive in production and substituting a new economic society is now being definitely promoted. Plans have been made to call a national convention after the major parties meet. The newcomer to politics will probably be named the National Farmer-Labor Party.

Without hope of winning next November, and with considerable doubt of getting on the ballot in many states, the proposed third party's race this year is designed simply as a trial spin. The party builders are training for the election of 1940, when they think that their revolutionary economics will then find its fabulous chance.

Chief Strength in West

Blueprints of prospects show that reliance for votes this season is centered in the farmers of the interior and Far West, though, of course, the appeal will be general. In its background the new party differs from its now forgotten namesake, the first National Farmer-Labor Party of 1920, which was based on a political faction of organized labor.

Momentum for the latest liberal essay into national politics is acquired chiefly from the possibility of assistance from the third parties now in power in Minnesota and Wisconsin, from certain liberal members of Congress, from radical centers in the Far West and from individuals here and there over the country.

Political Clearing House

This combination of potentialities has led to the attempted building of a new political clearing house for progressives, liberals or radicals, depending on the point of view of the observer. The aim is to produce a fresher and bigger political organization of left wingers.

Affiliation with the Communist Party however is not only disavowed, but forbidden. No Communist official is eligible to be an official of the new group, which reaffirms its "belief in the democratic process and in the achievement of its end through peaceful means."

To establish the party in the field, organizers are laboring to encourage farmer-labor parties in more than 20 states. Such parties have already been set up in Iowa and Michigan, though one of these is reported as still incidental. The Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, in charge of the state administration for some years, is of course the pattern, coupled with the Progressive Party of Wisconsin headed by the La Follettes.

Minnesota as Model

Ample as the third parties of Minnesota and Wisconsin may be for models of similar effort, no positive guarantee of backing has yet come from either for a national third party ticket this year. Consequently lack of strong organization support is remarked in the radical world. The project seems to be equipped, as some observers comment, with a hopeful set of cheerleaders, but with no team. If such a skeptical estimate be warranted today, later, of course, it may change, should strong factors unexpectedly come in. A hand has been offered to rally the Townsend movement, by declaring the Townsend aspirations justified.

Never Discouraged

Until powerful elements enlist, the latest third party undertaking will be required to prove wherein it departs from its predecessors, all introduced with optimism. One of their historians notes that the record of these parties is the story of one failure after another, of one split after another. Yet, he adds that they have never stopped springing up.

Both the springing and the splitting process appear likely to be repeated this year. If the new party is born, it is not scheduled to unite all the radicals or liberals. Though sympathetic to the idea of a more comprehensive radical party, the Socialists are not persuaded the hour is here. So they are going ahead with their own national convention and presidential nominations in May. The new movement may therefore result in making two minor parties sprout where only one grew before.

Labor Support Lacking

The prospective addition to political life is being ushered in by the American Commonwealth Federation, an alliance of left wingers formed at a third party conference here last summer. The gathering was notable for the insistence of the rank and file present upon starting a new national party at once, and for the doubts of leaders whether this was the year. The meeting was also marked by the absence of important delegations from organized labor or from the organized farmers.

The well known socialistic slogan of "production for use" rather than for profit was adopted by common assent. The federation claims today to be the "sole group that is nationally promoting a new national party on the principle of production for use." The Socialists have long done it, while the Labor Party movement recently started in the labor world has not yet gained sufficient impetus to hold a national convention or write a platform.

New Party Spokesmen

Spokesmen of the Farmer-Labor ticket proposed for this year include:

Thomas R. Amlie, a representative in Congress from Wisconsin, chairman. Mr. Amlie took the lead in calling last year's conference, and accordingly is chief sponsor. He hails from Elkhorn, Wis. (population 2340), and stuck by his meeting when another Congressman from New York (population 6,930,446) got cold feet at the danger of having to bolt his old party and disappeared.

Paul H. Douglas, well-known professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, is treasurer. Professor Douglas did a man's job in presiding three days over a hall full of unassorted radicals. After keeping order, he was rewarded with the quizzical honor of keeping the cash.

Williams Is Organizer

Howard Y. Williams, national organizer. Coming from Minnesota, Mr. Williams is an ardent and engaging salesman of Farmer-Labor politics. "We believe that the policies of President Roosevelt will fail in the period of 1936-40," he declared in a recent announcement of the new party move from his headquarters at St. Paul. "We must have a well organized Farmer-Labor Party on the national scene by 1940 to prevent black Republicanism from coming into power in 1940. That would mean Fascism."

Alfred M. Bingham, executive secretary. Mr. Bingham is an amiable young enthusiast working for the renovation of the economic order via a new party. He is the son of Hiram Bingham, former Republican senator from Connecticut.

Nathan Fine, director of the federation's national office at Washington. Mr. Fine is the author of a comprehensive book on labor and farmer parties in the United States, which liberals regard as authoritative.

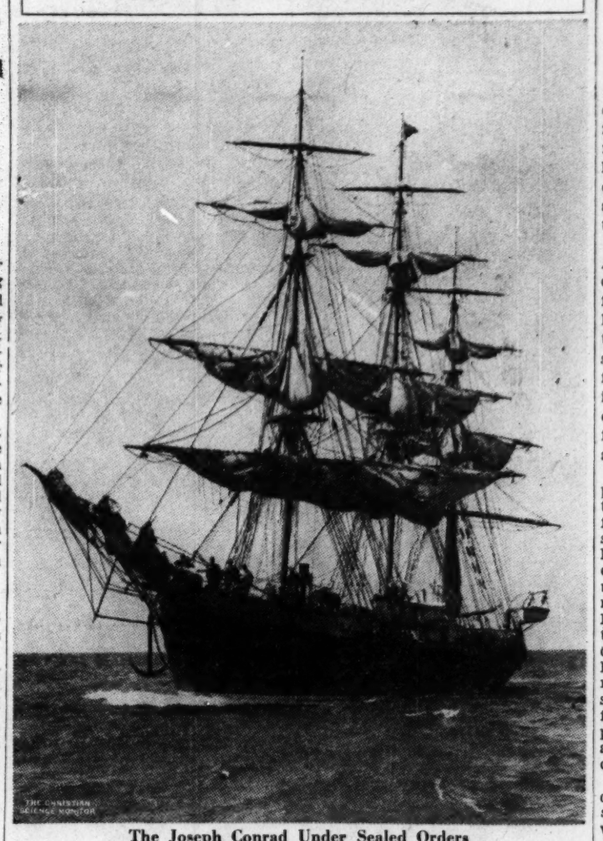
It's a prosperous year for politics—the main show in the big ring, and several small rings besides.

Howard Thurston

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 14 (AP)—Howard Thurston, the magician, who passed on here yesterday, was born in Columbus, Ohio, and from boyhood he was a magician. In 1904 he began a world tour that lasted until 1907, and returned to this country hailed as one of the greatest magicians of the era.

He was president of the Society of American Magicians, and was a member of the Kiwanis and Lions. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk and politically was a Democrat.

Sails Pacific on Golden Quest



The Joseph Conrad Under Sealed Orders
British Full-Rigged Ship Manned by Cadets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Romance is far from dead; under sealed orders the Joseph Conrad, last of the British full-rigged sailing ships, has set out from Melbourne on a mysterious gold quest in the Pacific.

All that is known is that the destination is an island near Samarai, off the coast of New Guinea.

The expedition has been undertaken at the instigation of Australian Mineral Developments Company, on the directorate of which the Joseph Conrad's owner-skipper, Alan Villiers, has accepted a seat.

Small vessel of 203 tons, the Joseph Conrad arrived at Melbourne a few weeks previously after having cruised the world for 16 months on a training voyage. The ship is manned by cadets.

Close secrecy was observed in preparations for the gold quest. Three mining engineers chosen by the company are aboard, but their identity was not revealed until a few minutes before the ship's departure.

Under headsails, staysails and lower topsails the graceful little ship was last seen by Melbourne as she made a starboard tack across the bay, hull down, bowling into the freshening seas. Who so devoid of romance that he would not wish himself aboard?

Half-Breed Colony In Alberta Plan Of Royal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The royal commission appointed by Alberta to inquire into the question of the welfare of 12,000 Metis in this province has recommended the establishment of a colonization plan to provide adequate government assistance for these people.

The inquiry, headed by Justice A. F. Ewing, recommends that two experimental areas be set aside for farm colonies which are adjacent to lakes from which fish could be obtained and where there would be suitable timber supplies for fuel and for the erection of log buildings. It is advised that this land should be chosen in a location where interference by white settlers would be avoided.

The half-breed population, the report advises, should be settled in these areas and to the head of each family a certain number of acres should be allotted, with the Crown holding the title in perpetuity. The erection of the buildings would be under the supervision of a government inspector. The welfare of the Metis would be further assured with the erection by the Government of colony schools and a small model hospital. The commissioners also recommend that the Government shall supply a limited amount of farm machinery and arrange for a permanent inspector who would also act as police magistrate when occasion required.

The commission believes these colonies could be established with a small outlay and that this plan would remedy the unfortunate plight of the Metis population who cannot avail themselves of the assistance given the Indian population of Alberta who are wards of the federal government, and yet they are unable to compete on equal terms with the white population.

Way Out of Material Gloom Seen in Spiritual Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—Another "dark age" is foreseen by J. B. Priestley, English author, unless the world provides for some enrichment of its "inner life" and accepts "spiritual guidance."

Speaking at the University of Colorado honors convocation here the other day, Mr. Priestley painted a gloomy picture of things to come if what he calls the "reflective man," which he says has been outstripped by the "inventive man" since the war, is not brought forth again.

"I am not a scorner of material progress," he said. "I believe that the social conscience, the concern for the material well-being of others, is a definite part of our spiritual life. But these are not enough. We must find more riches in ourselves. We must keep alive poetic wonder, and yet combine with it a critical and philosophical spirit. We must regard man as a user of instruments, not merely a maker of them."

In the potential "gloom" ahead, Mr. Priestley said he saw three roads:

"1. An optimistic, commercial materialism, as is seen in America. Either a decayed Puritanism, lacking the stern nobility of genuine old Puritanism or worship of material success, rapidly degenerating into cynicism, passion for superficial pleasures, weariness, empty and useless lives.

"2. A pseudo-mystical, militant nationalism, as in Germany, which escapes from weary cynicism only to fall into barbarism. The very existence of such nationalistic creeds is proof of our civilization's failure. The reason it appeals is that it brings back a motion, an object in life, the feeling of leadership. But it is violent, neurotic, the enemy of true culture and civilization.

"3. Marxism; which has a genuine passion for social justice behind it. But its weakness is that after success it will fail or fall into Number 1—optimistic, commercial materialism. As a basis of civilization—aside from its purely economic aspects—its philosophy of living is materialistic and hopelessly narrow."

Education would help, he said, but "half education is dangerous."

"Without some enrichment of our inner life, some spiritual guidance," he concluded, "we are in danger of taking both ourselves and our natural science into another dark age. If we go into a dark age we may take it that the rest of the world will go with us. Natural science must continue its researches, but meanwhile we must remedy our ignorance of our own resources and possibilities."

Natural Gas as Auto Fuel

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14 (AP)—A successful demonstration of natural gas as a substitute automobile fuel is reported by the Minneapolis Gas & Light Company. Through its vice-president, John K. Swanson, the company announced that an automobile of popular make had been propelled over short distances at an average fuel cost of ½ cent a mile by natural gas.

Left Overs
TAKE ON *Fuller* FLAVOR
Seasoned With
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Flick your finger ...gears shift!

Shift with *both* hands on the wheel ... with the Electric Hand

COME in for a "Discovery Drive" in a Hudson or Terraplane with the Electric Hand. See what it means to shift gears at a finger flick ... smoothly and surely ... with *both* hands on the wheel and both eyes on the road.

Then let us show you FOUR MORE ways in which the Electric Hand makes driving almost magically simpler, easier and safer.

No Levers to Stumble Over

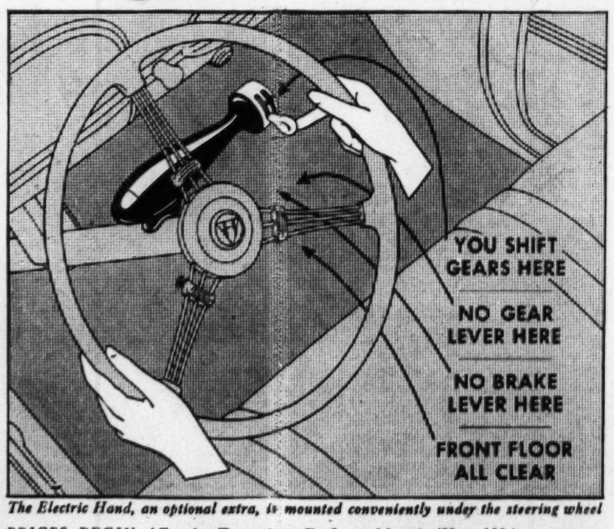
Now you can enjoy a front seat ride with no gear or brake lever in the way ... with the floor *all clear*. A front seat, at last, in which *three* can *stretch* in comfort. That's another Electric Hand advantage.

At the wheel of a 1936 Hudson or Terraplane, you'll soon find many other reasons why these cars are growing so fast in popularity.

You'll discover *more* power, and *smoother* power, than you find in cars priced hundreds of dollars higher. More room, too ... in the biggest cars ever priced so low. With the newest, most advanced style of the year and many new comfort and safety features found on no other 1936 cars.

Then let us show you what others have discovered about the amazing economy and long life of Hudsons and Terraplanes. The proof is waiting ... come and see.

Hudson and Terraplane Dealers



The Electric Hand, an optional extra, is mounted conveniently under the steering wheel

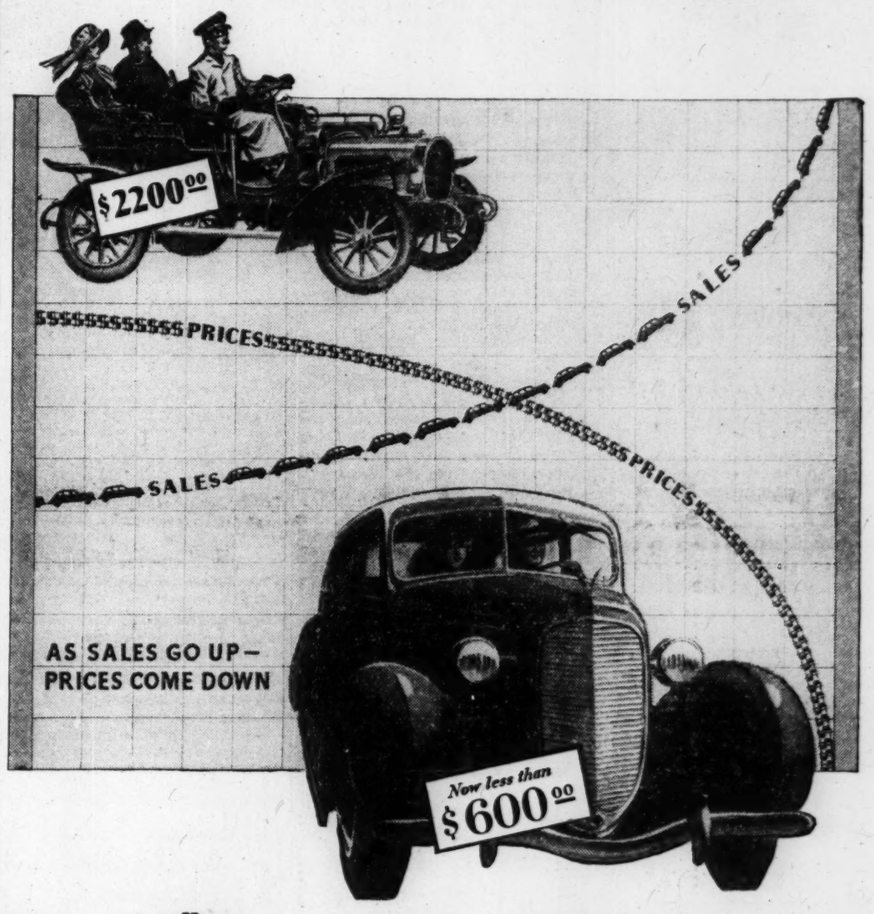
PRICES BEGIN AT $595 for Terraplane De Luxe Models (88 or 100 horsepower, 115-inch wheelbase); $710 for Hudson Six (93 or 100 horsepower, 120-inch wheelbase); $760 for Hudson Eight (113 or 124 horsepower, 120 and 127-inch wheelbase). All prices f.o.b. Detroit. Standard group of accessories extra.

SAVE ... with the new HUDSON-C. I. T. 6% Time Payment Plan ... low monthly payments

HUDSON *and* TERRAPLANE

Visit the SPRING SHOWING of New Models and New Colors. Take Your "DISCOVERY DRIVE" ... at any Hudson and Terraplane Showroom

THE HENLEY-KIMBALL CO.
1299 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.



From "Horseless Carriage" -to Motor Miracle

with the aid of Instalment Buying

Forty years ago only "Diamond Jim" Brady and a handful of other Americans owned "horseless carriages." Twenty years later cars were still a luxury—and terms were *cash*.

Then instalment selling was introduced and a great new market opened up. A responsible man with a modest income could pay part cash and the balance out of his monthly earnings.

Both Cash and Credit Buyers Benefit

Motor car sales increased by the millions. Prices dropped by hundreds of dollars per car. And better automobiles appeared. For a fraction of the price which "Diamond Jim" paid for his rattletrap contrivance, you can get a car today with power, comfort and dependability unimagined even ten years ago—whether you pay cash or buy on the C.I.T. Budget Plan. And the automobile industry is now employing, directly or indirectly, one out of every eight of the nation's workers!

Mass production, and mass consumption aided by instalment selling are turning onetime luxuries into everyday conveniences or necessities. Through them new industries spring up, payrolls increase, prices drop and products are improved.

For more than 28 years C.I.T. has taken a leading part in this industrial and social development. Today millions of Americans are proud owners of cars purchased on the C.I.T. Budget Plan; and with its aid countless families are enjoying refrigerators, washing machines, radios, automatic heating equipment and other conveniences which make the home healthier and happier.

Send for This Free Booklet

"Buying out of Income" tells why it is to your advantage to mention C.I.T. when purchasing on the instalment plan. It explains how the C.I.T. Budget Plan works. May we send a *free* copy? Write to C.I.T. Corporation, 1 Park Ave., New York, Dept. L.

C.I.T.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST INCORPORATED • C.I.T. CORPORATION (NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO) • UNIVERSAL CREDIT COMPANY • CANADIAN ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION LIMITED • COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION WILLIAM ISELIN & CO., INC. • MEINHARD GREEFF & CO., INC. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES OF

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION
One Park Avenue, New York

WIDENS THE SCOPE OF BUSINESS

Nations Begin to Put Justice Above Law of War, Scott Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—An appeal for recognition that the foundation-stone of the law of nations is the settlement of all disputes, whatever their nature, by peaceful means, features the report of Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the endowment's board of trustees, made public today.

The American concept of international law has undergone great change, Dr. Scott says, declaring that in the past it meant largely, if not entirely, a law of war. To round out the generalization, he adds:

"Today it means, we believe, the law of peace—peace within, peace without; peace between all enlightened nations and the spiritual exaltation of the world to the administration of justice."

In Behalf of People

Dr. Scott reviews the development of international law in the United States from the establishment of the Republic, and then defines the Nation's conception of the State as "a union of equal states with equal rights; a government by the consent of the people, the Government being their agency and its so-called officials merely agents to carry out the powers expressly or implicitly conferred upon the Government—not in behalf of the agent or of the agency, but in behalf of the people, who are the source of power and who alone suffer because of its abuse."

Going on, he asks: "What, then, should be the relationship of the Union, which we call the United States, with the nations of the world?"

In answer, he says: "It should be a relationship based on law—not a law of any one state, but the law of nations, or international law."

Presidential Virtues

Honor and dignity are the second and third of the nation's foundation stones, Dr. Brown continues; right, a stone "quarred by Abraham Lincoln," is the fourth; the addition of judicial settlement by arbitration, advocated by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the fifth; and the national honesty as practiced by Grover Cleveland, when he sent a special commission to the Hawaiian Islands to investigate the treaty negotiated by the preceding Administration with a revolutionary government in the islands, the sixth.

Dr. Scott goes on record strongly for the sanctity of agreements, holding that they should be as faithfully observed by nations, as by individuals; and he declares that the compact the 13 American states established among themselves, and which the 48 states of the expanded American Union have accepted as a means for the final settlement of controversies that arise between them, "the civilized states of the world could likewise establish and accept."

He observes that they have done so within the past 15 years, and he notes that the concrete result of their action is the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Justiciable

"The conception of the justiciable nature of controversies between the states," he comments, "may be termed the seventh stone of our American foundation of the law of nations. But the stones of a foundation are usually held together by something more than their weight. There is a separate, but important, element binding them together, and this element in our structure of the law of nations is good faith. It means for the State, as for the individual, the full and conscientious performance of all obligations, whether these obligations are incurred toward the strong or the weak, and whether they result in advantage or disadvantage.

"There is no agreement—formal, informal, express or implicit—between nations or between individuals that does not rest upon good faith, and in the long run there can be no relation except those of suspicion and ultimate enmity between individuals or groups of individuals if they are not permeated throughout by good faith.

Colvin Named Keynoter For Prohibition Party

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—D. Leigh Colvin of New York City, prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in 1920, today was announced as keynoter for the party's first national convention since repeal by Edward E. Blake, head of the party's national committee. The convention is to be held May 5, 6 and 7 at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Colvin was for six years national chairman of the party, candidate for United States Senator from New York in 1932, and is the author of the history of prohibtion in the United States.

Emperor Worship Basic to Japanese

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

(Continued from Page 1)

that the observance of our laws may continue until the remotest ages of time. We will thereby give greater firmness to the stability of our country and promote the welfare of all the people within the boundaries of our dominions; and we now establish the Imperial House Law and the Constitution. These laws are only an exposition of grand precepts for the conduct of the Government, bequeathed by the Imperial Founder of our House and by our other imperial ancestors. That we have been so fortunate as to accomplish this work, in keeping with the tendency of our times, in our reign we owe to the glorious spirits of the Imperial Founder of our House and of our other imperial ancestors.

"We now reverently make our prayer to them and to our illustrious father, and implore the help of their sacred spirits, and take to them a solemn oath never at this time or in the future to fail to be an example to our subjects in the observance of the laws hereby established. May the Heavenly Spirits witness this our solemn oath."

Theory of Monarchism

The theory of Japanese monarchs, as expounded by Prof. Chikao Fujisawa in Cultural Nippon, for June, 1935:

"The moral basis of this country consists in the absolute unity between the Tenno (Emperor) and his subjects. Far from being any organ of state our Tenno governs the state as the supreme ruler in an unbroken line from ages eternal. This state of affairs was brought about by a full display of benevolence and magnanimity in our Tenno.

"These sovereign virtues have so deeply influenced the people that they have, in their turn, become united in reverence and loyalty to the throne. This spiritual and ethical union between sovereign and people constitutes the essence and flower of our national life and should remain unchanged as heaven and earth. It is quite evident that this spiritual union can hardly be explained by a cold and formal legal theory unsusceptible to any profound ethical emotion. . . .

"In any case, the sovereignity does not reside in the state, but in the august person of our Tenno who is believed to be an actual living Deity. Dr. Minobe hurts our national feeling by thinking that our divine sovereign is a mere natural man acting as an organ of the state. . . . It is not the state that appointed the Tenno as its highest organ. It was the successive sovereigns who founded this country on a basis broad and everlasting and implanted virtue deeply and firmly. To speak briefly, Tenno precedes the state and the state can never claim precedence over the Tenno as explained in Dr. Minobe's theory."

Combating Minobe

Organizations of ex-service-men have been active in combating the Minobe Theory. Their viewpoint is set forth in the following excerpts from an article entitled "On Japan's National Polity," by a retired naval officer (published in Contemporary Japan, for December, 1935):

"Japan is best described as a sort of family bound together by the affectionate ties between parents and children. There is no real need for a state which is a juridical body in dealing with state property or treaties with other nations. . . .

"The English Constituiton, although unwritten, is based on the Magna Charta, which circumscribed the King's rights, but the Imperial Constitution was drawn up on the initiative of the Emperor to govern His Majesty's personal administration. The two constitutions are fundamentally different. . . . The Emperor is the personal incarnation of Divinity and therefore free from all evils and errors, representing all that is good and perfect."

Count Kentaro Kaneko is the sole surviving member of the committee which drafted the Japanese Constitution. The following passage is a brief excerpt from a lecture which he recently delivered on the spirit in which the Japanese Constitution was enacted:

"The Japanese Constitution is based on the fundamental character of the Japanese nation, which has a history of more than 2500 years. It is quite different from those of Western countries which were wrested from rulers by oppressed peoples. Nor is it the result of pressure brought upon the ruler by the demand for liberty and the rights of the people. It was granted to the people by the Emperor Meiji out of his profound consideration for the well-being of his subjects. In view of these circumstances, I believe it is a serious mistake to expound the Japanese Constitution according to any Western theory."

Sensitiveness

The following news items, taken from the recent reports of Rengo, a leading Japanese news agency, illustrate certain features of Imperial practice and also the sensitiveness with which any discussion of the position of the Emperor is regarded by the authorities:

KYOTO, Dec. 10—Prince Takahito Mikasa today worshiped before the Momoyama Mausoleum and reported to the spirit of the late Emperor Meiji on the establishment of the new imperial household of Mikasa.

TOKYO, Dec. 12—His Majesty the Emperor this morning visited the Tama Imperial Mausoleum of the late Emperor Taisho in the outskirts of Tokyo and reported on the birth of the second Imperial Prince, Masahito Yoshi.

TOKYO, Dec. 11—Mr. Willis C. Lamott, American missionary and a lecturer at the Meiji Gakuin (a Japanese university) is under examination at the hands of Assistant Police Inspector Ogasawara, of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Metropolitan Police. He is charged with a violation of Article 42 of the Publication Law concerning the prestige of the Imperial family. The lecturer is alleged to have written an article dealing with Japanese patriotism which, police officials said, is derogatory to the Imperial House and constitutes a case of lèse majesté. The police authorities have decided not to detain him. However, they will continue examination of the missionary for some time to come.

Wide World

The Emperor and His Palace

Above: The main entrance to the Imperial Palace at Tokyo; Below: Emperor Hirohito of Japan in Ceremonial Robes.

India's Assembly Votes for Ending Of Ottawa Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Important changes, the Monitor learns, are taking place in the relation of India to the whole question of the British Empire trade agreement negotiated at Ottawa in 1932.

The Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi, on the motion of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, one of the Bombay members of the Indian National Congress, has passed a resolution for giving notice terminating this agreement.

The Government of India opposed this motion at the time it was debated but was defeated by 70 votes to 65, and is now understood to have decided not to carry its opposition to it further.

Popular Vote Obeyed

This attitude is in accordance with long recognized practice at Delhi whereby the popular vote of the Indian Legislative Assembly is allowed to decide India's fiscal policy.

This means that the six months' notice required under the Ottawa agreement for terminating India's adhesion to that trade compact will now be given. With the Ottawa trade agreement disappears also the trade pact between Britain and India signed in 1933-34 and associated with the name of Sir William Clare-Lees who represented Lancashire cotton interests in the negotiations.

On these two agreements depends the whole existing system under which India and Britain give mutual trade preferences to each other. These preferences are of great moment as India purchases more British manufactured goods annually than are bought by any other single country in the world.

There is no reason to suppose that some new trade agreement will not be reached. Indeed the Government of India itself has for some time past favored submitting the whole question to a committee with a view to modifying the existing system. The present decision differs only in that the new negotiations will now start from an entirely fresh foundation.

Two Main Points

The chief objections to the existing agreement put forward by Indian representatives in the debate in the Assembly at Delhi, concerned two points, first, the need for increased sales of Indian cotton in the British market, and, second demand for increased freedom for India in regard to trade with other countries.

Both of these points touch trade preferences now existing on a mutual basis between Britain and India. They concern also all other countries—especially Japan and Germany— which do business with India.

Nationalists of India Decry Imperialist War

LUCKNOW, India, April 14 (AP)—Sessions of the All-India Congress were interrupted yesterday when a score of Sanatanists (caste Hindus) rushed into the meeting hall in a protest against what they termed the interference of the congress with religious matters.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the National Congress, which is a political organization, was forced to leave the chair until the demonstrators were dispersed. No one was seriously injured.

Resolutions declaring opposition to India's participation in any "imperialist war" and expressing sympathy with Ethiopia in her fight against Italy were adopted by the congress.

Another resolution condemned the "great powers" of the League of Nations for their policies in connection with the African fighting.

Mongol 'Treason' Held Setback To Japanese Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 14—A grave setback to an important Japanese army policy is reflected in the official announcement that Ling Sheng, Mongolian Governor of the strategically important north Hsingan Province of Manchoukuo, with five other high officials, have been arrested and sent to Hsinking to be court-martialed for treason.

Governor Ling Sheng allegedly utilized his position to open secret talks with the Outer Mongolians, looking toward the secession of the western provinces of Manchoukuo, predominantly inhabited by Mongols, and the establishment of a United Mongol State under Soviet sovereignty. He is also charged with revealing details of military plans, thereby causing losses to the Japanese-Manchoukuan troops in border skirmishes along the Outer Mongolian frontier.

North Hsingan Province borders Siberia and Outer Mongolia so that the Japanese military authorities naturally react with special sensitiveness to such a case of disaffection among the high-placed.

Governor Ling's action is doubly disconcerting because the Japanese army leaders have counted on winning Mongolian friendship as a useful stepping stone to westward expansion through a grant of autonomous administrative rights with protection against Chinese colonization, to 2,000,000 Mongols in Manchoukuo. The revelation of Governor Ling's plot seems to represent at least a temporary disappointment to this hope and indicates that pan-Mongolianism is a game which two can play, as there is little doubt that the Soviet Union was fully informed of the Outer Mongolian conversations by Governor Ling.

One result of this case may be a change of administrative policy in Mongolian regions under Manchoukuo direction with greater strictness resulting.

Soviet Denies Plot To Detach Hsingan From Manchu State

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—An alleged Japanese charge that the Soviet Union is involved in a plot to separate Hsingan Province from Manchoukuo and join it to Outer Mongolia was termed "a ridiculous fancy" by an official source today.

Hsingan Province constitutes about one quarter of Manchoukuo and skirts Outer Mongolia from the Soviet border to the south, beyond the Lake Buir region, where clashes have been occurring between Mongolian and Manchoukuan forces recently.

"All Mongolians"

The discovery of the alleged plot led to the arrest in Manchoukuo of numerous persons including Ling Sheng, Governor of North Hsingan; Fu Lin, commander of the Hsingan Army; Gun Dai, chief of the Hsingan police, and Hu Lin Tai, secretary to the Provincial Governor.

(First reports of the arrests, coming from Tokyo yesterday, said the alleged co-plotters with Ling Sheng were all Mongolians.)

According to Russian sources, the Japanese army staff in Manchoukuo announced that the plotters' intention was to create a Greater Outer Mongolia "under the control and support of the Soviet Union."

Hsingan embraces the important city of Hailar and some 300 miles of the Chinese Eastern Railway which the Soviet Union sold last year to Manchoukuo.

Izvestia Cites Discontent

The Government newspaper Izvestia asserted that there was discontent amongs the Mongols in Manchoukuo due largely to taxation measures by Japanese and Manchoukuan authorities.

The newspaper declared the Japanese were following their "usual tactics" in trying to make Communists appear responsible for discontent, adding: "The Japanese Imperialists know that the ground in Manchoukuo is red hot and that they must expect surprises."

The Soviet statement expressly denied the Japanese charge that the alleged plotters were in secret contact with Soviet agents.

Izvestia termed the reports of secret contacts the "repetition of an old story" which invariably has proved unfounded.

Powers Press Duce to Join Geneva Peace Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

are taken, the future of the League and of European security are deeply involved. That is why among all who are intimately connected with diplomacy there is grave realization of the importance of the next few days.

Laval Urges France To Talk With Reich And Block Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 14—Pleading for Franco-German negotiations and for the abolition of sanctions imposed on Italy, former Premier Pierre Laval has given renewed impulsion to the currents of opinion here already moving in this direction.

"Without an agreement between Paris and Berlin there is no effective guarantee of peace for Europe," M. Laval declared in a newspaper article published yesterday.

France Must Be Strong

M. Laval adds that France must remain strong if she is to undertake such negotiations, but says that "systematic refusal to negotiate would seem to me an error."

Defending the "Hoare-Laval peace proposals," M. Laval declared that the moment has come to revive the Stresa Front by lifting the sanctions now in effect against Italy.

Press Nearly Unanimous

This statement supports the opinion voiced almost unanimously in the French press today, which not only violently opposes any addition to further economic measures on Italy but calls loudly and insistently for the abolition of existing sanctions as well.

Even in official circles the argument appears to be growing in favor that since Britain refuses to envisage sanctions against Germany, France should throw overboard all sanctions against Italy and revive the Franco-Italy rapprochement.

Want Old Alliances

Recent reports of German-Italian accord have intensified French resentment against Britain's sanctionist policy and strengthened it in favor of the outright return to the old system of continental military alliances.

Leon Jonhaux, the French trade unionist leader, however, speaking at Strasbourg yesterday, said, "If the League now follows M. Flandin's advice and lifts sanctions against Italy, it will sign its own death warrant."

League Seeks to Force Armistice Before Italy Annihilates Ethiopia

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

GENEVA, April 14—The League of Nations, undertaking a race to conclude quick peace in Ethiopia before the Italian armies can effect a swift victory, opened negotiations today for a settlement of the East African conflict.

The Spanish poet-diplomat, Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the League Council's Conciliation Committee of Thirteen, took up the task of urging the belligerents to enter early, direct peace parleys. His first appointment was with Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam, Ethiopian Minister to Paris and delegate to the League.

Which?

Whether to force a quick peace in Ethiopia even at the possible risk of starting a new war, or to let the war in Africa run along its present course temporarily in hope of forestalling a similar European outbreak, troubled Europe's key statesmen.

Although Señor de Madariaga expressed confidence that Italy would lay down a definite plan for peace, a spokesman for Italy's Geneva delegation referred to the negotiations as "the preliminaries of peace preliminaries."

A telegram from Addis Ababa to the League, on the other hand, expressed Emperor Haile Selassie's anxiety that, "five weeks already have gone by, and we are still in preliminaries. We protest most energetically against these perpetual adjournments," the Ethiopian Government declared.

Armistice or Annihilation

Outside the diplomatic negotiations, there were Marshal Pietro Badoglio's reports to Premier Benito Mussolini:

"I assure your excellency that we will give ourselves no rest until the enemy is completely destroyed."

These developments, informed sources said, precipitated a race between armistice and annihilation, raising the question:

Can the League promote quick peace in the face of what Il Duce's generals say will be a swift victory?

Ethiopia Charges 13 Cities Gassed By Italian Forces

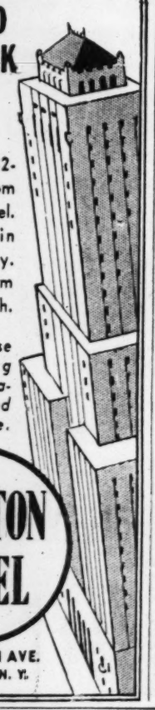
GENEVA, April 14 (AP) — The Ethiopian Government asserted to the League of Nations today that the Italian forces in East Africa had poison-gassed 13 Ethiopian cities.

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—The British Government today turned over to the British Red Cross and two other relief organizations an urgent appeal from the Ethiopian Government for medicine and physicians to treat poison gas casualties.

The Ethiopian appeal said more than 1000 sufferers were in the most acute distress from gas poisoning and that the Government was unable to cope with the situation because of insufficient facilities and lack of knowledge for gas treatment.

The British Government, it was stated authoritatively, will lend the relief organizations its moral support in meeting the appeal and may even appropriate money should their resources be insufficient.

GOING TO NEW YORK ?



Stay at this 32-story, 1200 room skyscraper hotel. The utmost in hotel luxury. $3 daily for room with private bath.

Includes free use of swimming pool, gym, solarium, library and roof terrace.

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th St., N. Y.

PLAN TO VISIT TEXAS AND ITS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

All Texas is on parade in this centennial year of 1936. The climax of its celebrations is the Texas Centennial Exposition which will open in Dallas on June 6, and continue until Nov. 29. A magic city is being created, with exhibition palaces standing amid the pageantry of a great fiesta. Read the advertisements of the Texas Centennial as they appear in The Christian Science Monitor, and plan to visit Texas this year.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT DALLAS OPENS JUNE 6

A TELLER'S WINDOW for your desk drawer

● Many of our Out-of-Town patrons are enjoying a new convenience. The Banking-by-Mail KIT pictured above is a neat, compact folder containing all the necessary forms and information to save by mail.

Would you like one? Simply fill in the coupon.

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
Southwest Corner of State and Pearl Streets
A Community Bank ALBANY, N. Y.

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
Albany, New York
Please send me a Banking-By-Mail Kit.
Name
Address

NEW YORK CITY
FRANCES CLYNE
Printed Chiffon Dress, Dinner or Evening,
$65.00
6 E. 56th ST.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196, N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 41 Years

A REPUTATION to uphold!

★

Irwins are grocers with a reputation for *Quality* and *Value!* They cannot afford to let you down. Irwins first shop was opened seventy-five years ago; since then they have pursued a policy of repute that has paid well. They now have over one hundred and eighty branches.

Irwin's goods are guaranteed; absolute satisfaction is regarded as your right—otherwise your money is refunded in full, and without question.

Order your groceries and provisions from Irwins—you'll be assured of the best—and feel safe in the knowledge they have a reputation to uphold.

IRWINS
Over 180 Branches
LIVERPOOL — BIRKENHEAD — CHESTER — SOUTHPORT — WALLASEY — LYTHAM ST. ANNES — COLWYN BAY — OSWESTRY, etc.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
for all the Newest Spring Fashions
Clayton Square, Liverpool

GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
Are Stockists of 'CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN'
Basnett Street Royal 4181 Liverpool

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS

The HUMBER, HILLMAN and TALBOT Distributors
56-58 RENSHAW ST LIVERPOOL and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS SOUTHPORT

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
And Now Bon Marché bring you the famous
I. MILLER SHOES
Direct From FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

IT IS our mission in life (and a very pleasant one!) to bring you

The New
The Smart
The Desirable
in the
FASHION WORLD

Our latest importation is that exclusive line of footwear which has given the American women the smartest feet in the world . . . the—

I. MILLER SHOES

Miller Shoes are in an unusual range of sizes and fittings.

Sizes 3½ to 9 in fittings AAA to C

Bon Marché
The Fashion Store
Church and Basnett Sts.
ROYAL 6300

Day Lingers Long Into the Night To Add to Scandinavia's Charms

Monitor Traveltalks

—By M. Le Tour—

It is not surprising that Scandinavia is one of Europe's favorite pleasure grounds, for Sweden, Norway and Denmark have an abundance of natural advantages to fit them for this role.

Here one finds beautiful scenery, a delightful summer climate (skiers revel in the winter weather, too), the Midnight Sun, "daylight" nights, fiords for sailing and bathing, historic landmarks and associations in profusion, cultural surroundings, an energetic and hospitable people, who have adopted English as their second language, and along with all this, inexpensive living.

The Scandinavian countries are now easily accessible by sea, rail or air. Once in Sweden the best means of communication is the railway. Nearly all the main lines are electrified. The Swedish roads are being improved every year, although they are still below the standard of some of the other European countries. But there are a great number of motor-bus services and many different canal routes. The Göta Canal is known all over the world, but there are many lesser known ones. Take, for instance, the Dalsland Canal in West Sweden, which winds a charming course through many locks and the only aquaduct in the country and past grand scenery.

* * *

The west coast of Sweden does not seem to have been properly discovered by visitors yet. Here during the last few years have grown up several new bathing resorts like Tylösand in Halland. Going northward woods and lakes begin to be more numerous and the hills higher, until one comes up to the north of Sweden where the big rivers and the mountains are found. Here in the domains of the Lapps one can see the Midnight Sun from the end of May to the middle of July. Abisko is a popular northern tourist resort.

Even if the Midnight Sun is not seen farther South, the light nights are there and they have a great charm. It is delightful to spend midsummer in one of the villages round Lake Siljan, "the heart of Sweden," and take part in the country peoples' festivities. In many parts of Sweden there are fine old manor houses which have been turned into boarding houses and are restful places to visit. Among these there are Hok in Småland, Ed in Värmland, the province of the saga, and Schedevi in Östergöland.

* * *

Traveling and living in Sweden is not expensive. There are a great number of well-arranged, inclusive tours. For instance, a tour of 17 days, starting from Gothenburg to Stockholm via the Göta Canal and visiting Dalecarlia and Värmland with second-class railway fare and accommodation in first-class hotels and meals amounts to about only $93. There are a great variety of such tours to choose from. Another cheap way of traveling is to take a round-trip or circular ticket, which allows one to stop at whatever place one likes. Hotels are, as a reul, good, even out in the country and the visitor will find that English and German are spoken in most places.

* * *

The island of Gotland certainly well deserves the name of "the pearl of the Baltic." The city of Visby has many old ruins and a city wall from the Hanseatic time. Its streets are literally hung with roses. Climbing roses—perhaps you hadn't associated these far northern lands with the queen of flowers. Actually they are a special feature of the landscape.

In Norway, for instance, Lillesand is called the town of roses, and almost all the houses have roses trailing up the walls, sometimes reaching to the roof. In some sheltered gardens there are white acacias blooming. Those who only see the shore from a ship cannot believe they will find so much from southern countries when they come ashore. From the ship one sees rocks and stones of different shapes and colors and spruce and pine trees, no evidence of oaks and elms; you must come ashore to see the stately avenues and lovely gardens and to taste the delicious cherries ripening in them. During summer holidays motorboats bring fruit and vegetables from these gardens to holiday-makers along the coast twice a week.

* * *

Lillehammer is a charming small place, well known on account of the Sandvigske Samlinger (collections made by Mr. Sandvig, a resident of Lillehammer for many years). It is a collection of ancient houses moved mostly from remote valleys. This out-of-doors museum is quite extensive and contains many different types of homes, furnished with the original belongings. It is both amusing and instructive to wander about and see how people lived in earlier days.

The big forest just behind is full of walks, one of these will take you to the beautiful Mesna waterfalls. When the train leaves Lillehammer, the valley becomes more narrow and the mountain sides more step, there are places so narrow that the bottom of the valley just contains the train and the river. If you get out at Tretten an upward-winding road will take you to Gausdal mountain hotel, lying just at the boundary line of trees. The hotel is a center for walks, on foot or with the small sure-footed mountain horses which climb very cleverly up the hillsides. You can also visit some of the farms where they will make you delicious waffles while you watch them. It may be the farm girl is making cheese—another entertaining sight.

In August it is the prettiest time to walk over the long stretches of mountain ridges, a road from Gausdal hotel will take you for miles over wide, open country with a rich growth of heath, a blaze of brilliant colors.

* * *

You can also continue farther with the same train until you come to Otta, and there take a bus to Vaage, a typical mountain valley. You stop at some place for dinner, and at some large farm for the night. The room in which you have your supper is furnished with old carved cupboards, tables and benches. You notice the curious green color of the water which the farmers explain comes from some glacier and that the color is especially green in June when the snow melts in the mountains. Nowadays you can reach the very heart of the mountains by airplane.

The hotels charge for a stay under three days about Kr. 10 (10 shillings) a day all meals included, for a stay of more than three days there is a reduction.

And now to Denmark. A 10-day visit of sight-seeing can be undertaken from England for as little as £14. It is found to be a very progressive and modern country. Copenhagen, "Paris in the north," usually welcomes the tourist in his own language, for the Dane is a good linguist and makes special efforts to be friendly.

* * *

Copenhagen's charm lies in the old brick architecture of the Renaissance period built by Christian IV in the sixteenth century. It was first mentioned in history in 1043, and later in 1167, when Bishop Absalon, soldier and statesman, perhaps one of the greatest in the north, built this stronghold of the northern lands, the ruins of which are still to be seen under the present House of Parliament.

Of course, it is impossible to see Denmark in 10 days from an historical point of view, but by taking some of the motor excursions around the city, which leave daily at 10 o'clock from the Raadhuspladsen, or Town Hall Square, one can see much. These are inexpensive, and a trip round the city, in which one catches a glimpse of the outside of castles and museums may be taken for 2s. 6d. or two to three kroner. One feels rich, too, receiving 22 kr. and 40 ore for a £1 note.

High lights of Copenhagen are Thorvaldsen's Museum, containing the works of Denmark's greatest sculptor; the National Museum with its rich collection of northern antiquities, which is among the best known; Rosenborg Palace built in Dutch Renaissance style, now a museum containing the Crown jewels; Amalienborg, the Royal residence; the Royal Theater. Then there are excursions to various interesting places on the outskirts of the city.

At Helsingør, there is the Elsinore of Shakespeare's day with its castle (Kronborg); the quaint town with its old monastery, and majestic castle. Then on to Hillerød to the big castle of Frederiksberg, now a museum, then the return journey through Gribskov forest to Copenhagen.

A long day! Yes! But there must still be a visit to the Tivoli! The charm of the Tivoli is to be found in its pantomime with Harlequin, Columbine and Pierrot; in its fine concerts given free on many occasions. It is a place of amusement where one goes to dance, to laugh, to eat, to hear good music, and to watch the fireworks a quarter of an hour before midnight.

* * *

Odense, birthplace of Han Christian Anderson, is the home of the Anderson Museum and St. Knud's Church. Kereminde, Christiansminde, Faaborg are other lovely old world haunts. Then Jutland, too, with Aalborg with narrow, crooked streets and seventeneth century houses; Silkeborg which the angler finds a veritable paradise, then from here are the wonderful trips down the lakes, reminding one of England's Norfolk Broads to Himmelberg, Denmark's highest mountain; up to Denmark's most northerly point, Skagen, where two seas meet. And everywhere one meets an industrious people, whose land appears like a well-kept garden.

The city of Copenhagen is gay even in winter—there is a musical season when many of the best musicians of Europe can be heard, music is brought within the reach of all classes, and a cheap seat can always be obtained at the Royal Opera, or Royal Theater, doyen among its institutions (except perhaps the Comédie Française). Opera, ballets and plays are produced in turn during the season.

In the Land of the Midnight Sun

Wilse, Oslo
Typical Harbor in East of Norway

Lindskog
North Gate of City Wall of Visby

Danish Holiday Dress

Soviet Theater Fete For Leningrad and Moscow Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 600 visitors, representing 20 different countries, are expected to attend the Fourth Soviet Theater Festival, to be held this year in Moscow and Leningrad Sept. 1 to 10. A. K. Dawson, director of the Russian Travel Division of the American Express Company, announces that the distinguishing features of the program will be the pre-eminence of Soviet plays and the inclusion of presentations of the Ukrainian and Georgian theaters.

The festival will last for seven days in Moscow and three days in Leningrad. It will open in Moscow on Sept. 1 at the New Folk Art Theater with an attractive program of amateur art workers and collective farmers, instead of the customary opening at the Bolshoi Theater.

Mr. Dawson announces that foreign guests will have the opportunity to visit theater schools, in which young talent of the national republics is being trained for national theaters, as well as a study of the work of the theater and ballet technicum of the Bolshoi Theater, and the special gifted children's group at the Moscow State Conservatory. Vistors will also be invited to rehearsals at the Meyerhold Theater and the Theater of the Revolution.

Good Skiing at Rainier, A Mile From Narada Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The difference between one-and-one-tenth miles and 10 miles is rather appaling when hiked uphill in the snow. In a winter sports story in The Christian Science Monitor for Feb. 18, the distance which skiers must hike from Narada Falls to the ski terrain in Paradise Valley, Rainier National Park, was printed "10 miles," when it is only one mile and a little over. That visitors hike it and like it is evidenced by the capacity crowds that stay at Paradise Lodge. On April first of this year snow in Paradise Valley was 227 inches which means that spring skiing will be good for two months. The biggest events of the year are scheduled for April when thousands think nothing of a mile in the snow.

National Parks Hold Spotlight For Tourists in the Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., April 14—The tourist trade is become a matter of social reciprocity and exchange of hospitality in spite of the fact that it is one of the most keenly competitive of modern businesses. The Northwesterner will "take a trip back East this summer" and the Californian's orange license plate will twinkle along the highways of every state in the Union. In exchange there will be a strong movement West.

Conventions in the West, as in the East, are an excuse upon which to hang a lot of sightseeing. People go east for the stimulation and contacts that the development and metropolitanism of the East supplies; people trek west for the inspiration of the great open spaces, especially the national parks.

National Parks

As listed by Ray Clark, president of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, which includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, British Columbia, and Alberta, the national parks head the list of attractions which draw people West. Not only has each park, as in the case of Yellowstone, Glacier and Rainier, its own unique type of grandeur but these parks have become national institutions. They belong to all the people. Last year Rainier Park alone had 255,645 visitors.

The need is strongly felt for a federal tourist bureau similar to that carried on by the Canadian Government which Mr. Clark believes should supply information about the national parks, forests and federal highways.

Coulee Dam

The Coulee Dam is one of the side shows of western travel this season as well as the great Fort Peck dirt dam in Montana, Bonneville dam near Portland, and the San Francisco bridge, and continuing on down with a grand climax at Boulder Dam.

The San Diego Fair and the Golden Jubilee at Vancouver, British Columbia will draw people west, and while at Vancouver few will fail to visit that "bit of old England" that is Victoria.

Travel to the west coast, Mr. Clark explains, has been greatly limbered up by the completion and perfection of transcontinental travel by the northern route especially by federal highway No. 10 through Montana from Chicago. Montana with her effort to impress the visitors with western hospitality puts a sticker "Guest of Montana" on each car that passes through.

Northern Route

Travel by way of the northern route to the Northwest and South by way of the Oregon shore highway with its magnificent seascapes of the Pacific, into California through the Redwoods and back by the southern route makes one of the grandest loops in all travel history. Lake Louise and Banff might make a beginning with the Grand Canyon as a happy ending.

Alaska is another great exchange attraction. Last year there were 10,000 persons from Seattle and Vancouver who sailed to Alaska and the present year's bookings indicate a still greater travel year to the North. Shriners in national convention in Seattle, teachers at the National Education Association convention in Portland and other conventioners will, many of them, also visit Alaska.

Loop the Loop

Visitors to other countries in the Pacific rim are adding an increasing number to western travel and they too loop the loop leaving by Seattle and returning by way of San Francisco. Steamship companies report the increase of this trade where Europe's bid for the tourist is now matched by invitations from Japan, from Australia and New Zealand and from India.

The West, Mr. Clark reports, is feeing the effect of a new travel tendency toward the Orient and an awakened desire to see America.

Allan Hoover's Firm Received AAA Check

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 13 (AP)—Allan Hoover, son of the former President, revealed that the Greenfield Land Company of Bakersfield, Calif., in which he and three other persons are interested, had received about $4800 in cotton benefit payments from the New Deal AAA program.

Mr. Hoover added, however, that the company had "lost about $25,000 through the unconstitutional acts" of the Administration during the time covered by the benefit payment. He said he did not know of any AAA benefit payments accruing to his father Herbert Hoover.

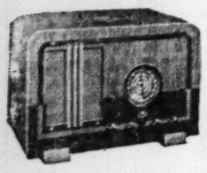
Wonderful Value

The "BLACKETT" Self-filling Fountain Pen. 14ct. Gold Nib, in Black and Colours ..... 5/-.
The "NORTHUMBRIA" Self-filling Fountain Pen. 14ct. Gold Nib, price 10/6 with clip. Obtainable in Black, Mottled and Exquisite Colours.
At the PEN SHOP of the North.
T. & G. ALLAN
Blackett Street, Newcastle

FLETCHERS' SELBY, YORKS, ENG.
TOMATO SAUCE
LARGE BOTTLE 4½D
ASK YOUR GROCER

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES
2/6d. each
Three for 7/-
Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.
J. C. Smith, Ltd.
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH
and at ST. ANDREWS

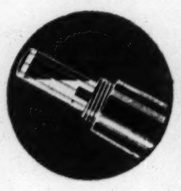
Hear BOSTON on the NEW
W1XAL 25.45 Metres
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
All-Wave RECEIVER



MODEL 480 ALL-WAVE RECEIVER for AC MAINS. CASH PRICE 17½ Gns. OR BY HIRE PURCHASE AT THE RATE OF 5/- A Week and small deposit.

In addition to enjoying all the main programmes with true-to-life "His Master's Voice tone," you can enjoy also short wave reception from stations between 16.7 and 140 metres; hearing broadcast music and speech from afar at entertainment value. The cabinet is of figured walnut inlaid with macassar ebony.
Ask for a free Demonstration
Cuthbertsons
Radio Specialists
226-230 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
GLASGOW

The new VISOFIL Swan Pen



HOLDS MORE INK AND SHOWS IT
This innovation combines the features of LARGE CAPACITY and VISIBLE INK SUPPLY, in a pen which is thoroughly reliable and a beautifully finished example of English craftsmanship. Prices (in U. K.) 25/-, Ladies' Size, 21/-, from all Stationers or Jewellers.

Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
MADE ONLY BY
CARR'S of CARLISLE
ENGLAND
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City

HAMMOND'S BRAELAND REAL SHETLAND WOOL
Is spun and dyed right in the heart of the Highlands of Scotland. It is made from wool that has been plucked from sheep reared in the Shetland Isles, wool that possesses features present in no other make of yarn, a wonderful softness, lightness of weight, peculiar natural colours combined with a lovely cosy feel. Patterns Post Free.
6½d. per ounce
HAMMOND'S LTD. IN PARAGON SQUARE HULL

KENDALS for SHOES

Suede Shoes are still fashion's favorite—and you'll find the latest low heel comfortable. The vamp is perforated, which adds to the attraction of this model with its novel centre strap fastening. In all-Black, White or Navy Blue. 39/6
● Post Orders Accepted
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

The 'COMFY-FIT' KNICKER
perfect for sports wear

IN 3 SIZES
Small, Average and Outsize
Made from heavy quality delustred Locknit—slimly tailored with a perfectly flat front to fit smoothly under the thinnest gown. Note the new long gusset that allows a good stride, takes away all strain from the fork of the knicker and does not ride up the leg. All popular colours. PRICE 4/11
Outsize 6/11
Scholfields
THE HEADROW
LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

Marshall & Snelgrove MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions and Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
● LEEDS
Bond Street and Park Row
● HARROGATE
James Street
● SCARBOROUGH
St. Nicholas Street
● SHEFFIELD
32, Fargate
● YORK
14, Lendal

The Spring Mood

There's a spring mood in shoes as there is in suits, and shoes lighter, neater, better looking than the New Norvic and Mascot spring and summer models it would be difficult to find. Moreover they're equally comfortable and well-made . . . Like all the famous Norvic and Mascot products, they are the work of experienced British craftsmen. Try them for yourself at your local shoe-shop to-day!
MASCOT 5947. A Glace Kid Tie Shoe in Black or Brown with special cushion inner-sole, 21/-

NORVIC and MASCOT
Attractive booklet of new Season's styles and the name of your nearest agent free on request. THE NORVIC SHOE CO., Ltd., NORWICH

RATIONAL TAILORING
50/- NO EXTRAS
50/- the price of a good suit . . .
not a penny more OR A PENNY LESS

FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO 110-111 STRAND LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND

UNCLE BEN: You're a treat to the eyes, Fred. Been picking winners?
FRED: You've said it, Uncle Ben. I picked a winner all right—just take a good look at it—the best suit I've ever had.
UNCLE BEN: Some of you young fellows have all the luck . . .
FRED: You don't want *luck* to dress well, Uncle. You just want good horse sense. This suit cost me fifty bob—not a penny more—*and I wouldn't pay a penny less!* Fifty shillings is what any man pays for a good suit nowadays—if he knows where to go for it.
UNCLE BEN: You mean those Fifty Shilling Tailors? I'm always hearing well of 'em. In my young days, my boy, we used to pay a deal more for a suit of clothes—and get far less for our money.
FRED: Just shows how The Fifty Shilling Tailors have changed all that. A suit like this, of real first-class Huddersfield Worsted, cut and tailored for me personally, would have been impossible at anything like the price—until The Fifty Shilling Tailors came along and showed us all what could be done.
UNCLE BEN: But how do you think your tailors would get on with an old fellow like me? I don't need any fancy cutting nowadays, and perhaps I'm not so particular about the pattern as I used to be, so long as . . .
FRED: . . . so long as it wears well, eh, Uncle?
UNCLE BEN: I was going to say "so long as it fits me properly." I'm a funny shape, you know, Fred—not one of your waxwork figures.
FRED: They'll cut the suit individually *for you*, exactly as you want it, and fit you perfectly! Don't just take it from me, Uncle: go and see for yourself!

OVER 250 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

Christian Science Lecture by James G. Rowell, C. S. B.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: Its Ministry of Reconciliation," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

"Friends:

"I expect that everyone here knows that Christian Science lays great emphasis on the importance of both prayer and spiritual nealing, and regards both as essential.

"I remember many years ago hearing the statement made that one of the great differences between the Christian Science concept and other concepts of prayer, is that the other concepts teach men to say 'God help me,' meaning thereby 'May God help me.' Christian Science, on the other hand, teaches a man to say 'God helps me,' meaning thereby 'God actually does help me.'

"I have had the privilege of traveling in many countries in the world, and have seen for myself that Christian Scientists are proving that prayer as taught by Christian Science does heal. After learning something of the divine help as explained by Christian Science, I never wished to rely on material means again; and Christian Science has indeed healed me from much physical sickness and pain.

"Our lecturer, from his abundant experience, will tell us more of Christian Science, and of the true prayer and healing embraced in its teachings. I have now much pleasure in introducing James G. Rowell, of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church."

Mr. Rowell spoke substantially as follows:

One of the most comforting and helpful stories of all literature is to be found in the Bible. Because this story is so satisfyingly told in the King James Version and because this translation of the Bible is the foundation on which are based the Christian Science Bible Lessons, studied daily by Christian Scientists and read each Sunday in all Christian Science churches, I shall repeat from this version the story in the words ascribed to Jesus by Luke: "A certain man had two sons: and the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living. And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him. And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants. And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: and bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat, and be merry: for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry."

False Perspectives Held by Mortals

This well-known story is allegorical, of course, typical of the experience of mortal man. It shows the false perspective of mortals: first their dullness, apathy, and lack of appreciation of spiritual Truth, the Father, divine Mind and His ideas; and second, their exaggerated evaluation of and belief in that which is fleeting and false and apparent only to the material senses. It shows that driven by resultant deprivation and suffering, mortals are compelled to abandon belief in the false claim of a mind or intelligence separate from God, a mind filled with idolatrous, deceptive, enslaving beliefs and superstitions, which it calls creation. It shows that an ultimate awakening through Science or suffering, or both, from all that is erring, deceptive, and fraudulent is required of mankind by Truth's inexorable, although loving, demands. It shows that this abandonment of the false and reconciliation to the spiritual fact that God is the only Mind, brings one into realization of the eternal, harmonious realities of being; perfect God and perfect man, including God's perfect, changeless universe, the Father's house, the kingdom of heaven.

Mrs. Eddy Recognized One God, One Mind

Before attempting to discuss Mary Baker Eddy's discovery, Christian Science, permit me to say that an honest effort, a willingness on the investigator's part to give to the Discoverer rightful credit for having discovered, painstakingly tested, verified, and put into available book form this "Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 107) which she named Christian Science, is a vital step in gaining from her discovery that demonstrable knowledge which is the sole proof of understanding it.

All mortals have, like the prodigal in the allegory, strayed into a far country. For Mrs. Eddy, the far country was a land of bondage to matter, a land of invalidism, of limited supply, of mental and bodily suffering. Though a devout student of the Bible from her youth, she found that her own prayers failed to heal her. The prayers of her devoted parents and those of the church of which she was at that time a member also failed to heal her. But when, later, she too, like the prodigal, came to herself, that is, recognized but one God, one divine Mind, and realized that man was the spiritual offspring of this one wholly good Mind, this understanding became a present help. Like the prodigal, she turned away from the false, material sense of things to Soul, the Father's house. This spiritual insight lifted her out of invalidism into health and service for her brother man.

Attracted by Spirit and led on by unselfed love, the love of divine Love, she walked with divine Mind. So close to God was she that she was enabled to repeat in remarkable measure the works of our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus—the very thing the Master said that his followers must do. Further, Mrs. Eddy explained her discovery so simply that the child and the one without education, as well as the scholar, might be able to understand and demonstrate it. This explanation she embodied in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The Bible and Science and Health are the two textbooks of Christian Science.

Right Path Indicated In Christian Science

The great love and humility of the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of the Christian Science movement should win and hold the affections of all seekers for Truth. In one of her messages to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, she says in part, "Follow your Leader only so far as she follows Christ" (Message for 1901, p. 34).

Those who have followed Mrs. Eddy as a Leader—not blindly, but with friendly critical appraisement of her teachings—have found that Mrs. Eddy with great humility has followed Christ, faithfully. This has been proved to them by the results of Christian Science in their own lives and in the lives of fellow students.

Christian Science points to right thinking and consequent right doing as the way out of the dilemma in which men seem to find themselves. Webster defines the verb "to think" as "to exercise the faculties of judgment." In the light of this definition, the ability to think possessed by human beings is not the ability to originate thoughts, but rather the ability to judge thoughts or suggestions presented to them. This ability enables men to separate right ideas or truths from errors or lies, to recognize and appreciate reality, true substance, and value, and to discard as unreal, mesmeric and superstitious beliefs with their resulting discords. Truly, it is the capacity or ability to think that fixes responsibility and awards dominion.

To be able to separate right ideas from fleeting false beliefs we must have a basis from which to begin our estimate of the thoughts which come to us and a standard by which to measure them. Christian Science, through spiritual understanding, reveals the one true basis on which right thinking rests. This basis is God, divine Mind, the Principle or source of all right ideas. Science reveals, too, the true standard by which to test thought. This standard is the right idea, or the truth about everything.

The ability to detect a lie, a falsity, or mesmeric suggestions as a lie, and to classify it as nothing—not as something—is a vital first step in the right direction. It is just as essential to right thinking as is the ability to recognize a spiritual fact and to accord to it its rightful place in true consciousness. In other words, to judge righteous judgment, we must deny error or evil and accept and use spiritual Truth. Evil is not something of itself; it is merely an erroneous belief about something. The truth about lies—their nothingness—can no more be ignored or overlooked than can the truth about spiritual facts—their immutable reality. Both are important. Both are essential.

Must Prove Dominion Over Material Sense

Not long ago, I saw something which made me look within and examine my thinking a little more closely. I noticed first that a concrete pavement was wearing badly; that it had several holes in it which were being enlarged by the wear and tear of daily use. Looking more closely, I found small pieces of rotting wood half embedded in the cement where every hole appeared. Carelessness on the part of some workman had made his paving job a poor one, because he had allowed bits of wood to usurp the place of some of the stones in his material. What of our thinking? Are we building solid, serviceable mental homes, or are we allowing carelessness to put into consciousness erroneous suggestions, lies, false beliefs—waste materials, all of them—in place of the stones of right thinking which we know we should use?

Christian Science teaches that the suggestions that come to us as the testimony of the material senses are erroneous, and proof of our dominion over this testimony is required of us in order to preserve the harmony of our being. We should recognize as imperative the necessity of judging righteous judgment in regard to every thought-visitant that comes to consciousness. No errors should be allowed to slip through. Our decisions govern us. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 392), "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take."

This point of gaining dominion over material sense testimony was easily grasped by a lad of my acquaintance. He was wearing shorts and golf hose one cold winter day. A solicitous friend inquired, "Aren't your knees cold, my boy?" "No, they're no colder than I tell them they are," answered with finality this young student of Christian Science, who believed that his God-given "dominion over all the earth" naturally included dominion over his own knees.

Supply and Harmony Come From Ideas

If our decisions master us whichever direction they take, it follows that health, happiness, usefulness, supply—in fact, everything that concerns us—depends in great part at least upon what our judgment sanctions and admits to consciousness, or dismisses as unreal and thus renders powerless.

A wise man was once asked by a young man just starting out to make his way in the world, what he could do to insure a successful career. The wise man replied, "Think, my boy; you will have so little competition."

Those who base their thinking upon divine Mind or Principle and measure their thoughts by the standard of the Christ-idea are assured of success—in health, in human relations, and even in business.

Christian Science does not teach that we can think our way into the kingdom of heaven, if by that is meant that we are now outside of the kingdom of heaven. That Christ Jesus understood that the kingdom of heaven is a divinely mental state, in which the true identity of each individual exists throughout eternity, is shown when he said, "And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven."

In fact, we Christian Scientists do not even think curselves into health. We have been falsely accused of believing that this can be done. Instead, we think our way out of the delusions, the deceptions, the lies of material sense about health. Health is harmony. It is the natural, eternal state in which the one Mind's ideas forever dwell. Our right thinking discloses, it does not create, that real, ideal state, the kingdom of heaven, harmony.

Reasoning of this kind can be applied to what is called depression, lack, loss. These are falsely mental states, delusions of mortal mind, out of which right thinking lifts us, by allowing Christ, Truth, the divine Comforter, to reveal to us our real selfhood as the man of God's creating, the heir of all good. Mrs. Eddy puts it in a little article called "Angels" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

Obedience to God Leads to Spirituality

The basis upon which true thinking rests, we have said, is divine Mind, Spirit, the one infinite Father-Mother God, divine Principle or creator. In a scientific sense, divine Mind is the only true thinker. The thinking which is the activity of divine Mind is not in the nature of judging between the true and the false, between good and evil, for to God only the true and good have any existence at all. God's thinking, if we may use that term to express Mind's activity, is in the nature of knowing.

In reality, spiritual man knows by reflection just what God knows, but men must learn to understand, to love, and to obey God, before they can become conscious of this spiritual fact and demonstrate it in their lives. Men must learn to know the good and the true, the expression of God, as distinguished from all erroneous concepts of creation. They must learn to love goodness and to choose it—in other words, to judge righteous judgment.

It is not unusual to hear God referred to as a trinity: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. This trinity is explained in Christian Science not as three persons in one person, but as three indissoluble offices or functions included in the one divine Mind. First, there is God as Father-Mother, the one self-existent creator, divine Mind; secondly, God, as expressed through His son, the sum of all right ideas, called man; thirdly, the spirit of God, of Truth and Love, the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter. This trinity, as explained by Christian Science, is natural and fully understandable as the one first cause, including and inseparable from its effect—its idea, man—and the Comforter, the law or will under which divine Mind and its ideas function eternally in perfect order, harmony, and peace. God cannot be fully understood nor can His reflection, man, be fully demonstrated until God is conceived of in His threefold, essential nature.

True Man Reflects All Right Ideas

In the first chapter of Genesis man is spoken of as made by God, in His own image and likeness. The image and likeness of divine Mind, then, must include or reflect every attribute, every natural characteristic and quality of its perfect original. In Science and Health (p. 475) Mrs. Eddy defines man in part as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas." Man, then, is just as mental and spiritual as is divine Mind, his Maker, and can be, indeed must be, so understood. Mind's offspring or children are tangible and real to the Mind or intelligence that conceives them. They function practically, usefully and harmoniously under the laws of divine Mind, the Comforter. It is impossible to conceive of the real man as outside of or removed from divine Mind, or as functioning under any law or rule or will other than that of God. Man is God's expression of His own nature. He is forever an inseparable part of the Holy Trinity, and must be so understood in Christian Science.

The third office or function of divine Mind is called in the Bible the "Holy Ghost," the "Comforter," the "spirit of Truth." The Comforter is an inseparable, integral part of divine Mind. It is the will of God, His law, both for Himself and for His image and likeness, man. God governs and directs man and the universe through His Comforter, His divine law. This divinely mental influence reaches and blesses all mankind.

A demonstrable understanding of the Comforter, divine Science, is the Christian's prize, his sufficient reward. It was the most cherished possession of Christ Jesus. It was this spiritually mental equipment of Jesus that enabled him to heal the sick, reform the sinner, raise the dead. He was able to set aside every so-called material law and its suppositious effect with the actual law of Spirit, the will of Life, Truth, and Love. This divinely mental influence which actuated Jesus was not just a special gift bestowed upon him by his heavenly Father, to set him apart from all others. Rather is it a spiritual law, a divine Science, a provable, unchangeable, demonstrable knowledge, a spiritual heritage, belonging to all of God's children. It is a part of the real being of every individual in this room, just as it was of all those who lived before as well as during Jesus' time.

Jesus Pointed Way To Sin's Destruction

Jesus lived according to this ever-living, ever-loving spirit of Truth, or will of God, and through both precept and example made it comprehensible to mortals. In recognition of his discernment and demonstration of spiritual law, Jesus was given the title of "the Christ," the one by whom all men were to learn how, through the pardon, the destruction, of their sins, to become reconciled to God.

The terms Holy Ghost, Comforter, spirit of Truth, Christ, Christian Science, all refer to the intelligence of divine Mind, the law or will of God. In 1866 this divine Comforter was revealed to Mrs. Eddy, and she named her discovery Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy's statement of her understanding of the will of divine Mind, as found in Science and Health, may be discerned and demonstrated by quickened human consciousness. In this demonstration, each individual man will find his spiritual at-one-ment with God, his atonement.

As we realize the spiritual facts revealed in the following words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 275), "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows," and lay claim to no other wisdom, truth, love, life, or goodness, we shall gain a demonstrable understanding of the Comforter, Christian Science. This knowledge demonstrated reconciles man to God. It sets aside all that is erroneous, "leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed" (Science and Health, p. 340), and reveals man's eternal at-one-ment with his Father.

Mortal Mind Sees A Fictitious Creation

Whatever in belief seems to oppose, deny, defile, or dethrone the one divine Mind, inclusive of man, "the compound idea of God," and of the Holy Ghost, the law of God, is merely the false belief in a suppositious mind and its distortions or counterfeits, which it calls creation. This wholly fictitious state of thought is termed in Christian Science, mortal mind. Jesus called it "a liar, and the father of it." Paul named it the "carnal mind," and said that it is "enmity against God."

Christian Science reveals that matter is not the substantial thing it seems to be, but is simply the grosser substratum of mortal mind. Mortal mind is fully and wholly responsible for every material objectification, action, form, color, and condition that it beholds. Although Christian Science uncovers the hidden activities and camouflages of mortal mind, it recognizes no reality in them, for the spiritual facts of being remain true and all-powerful. As our textbook words it, ". . . Mind, God, is the source and condition of all existence" (Science and Health, p. 181).

In further extension of its nature as a deceiver, mortal mind has ignorantly or maliciously sidestepped its responsibility for its dependent substratum or obedient effect, matter. It has, moreover, endowed matter as idol-worshipers endow an idol or image, with a kind of counterfeit intelligence and power. Meanwhile, it deceitfully assumes the role of dependence on matter and the material senses for its sensations and manifestations. Christian Science points out that it is mortal mind, not matter, which is the responsible and guilty one, although the two are really one, and that one a material-mindedness or animal magnetism.

This mental mist that Life, Truth, intelligence, and substance are in or of matter is the only basis there is for the bondage of mortals to sin, disease, and death. It is the only devil there is. The more specific name for it is animal magnetism. This belief in the reality of evil, its ability to unite with, mingle, or co-operate with good, or to set itself up in opposition to good, is the "tree of the knowledge of good and evil." Of this tree, wisdom said to Adam, "Thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." The effect is still the same; death, oblviousness to reality, Truth, strict purity. The liar is the father only of lies.

Man Can Reject All Evil Beliefs

The terms devil, evil, mortal mind, or animal magnetism are used to designate that which is falsely mental, extending, in belief, from total depravity up to and including the slightest departure from strict purity. But let us not forget that no evil belief, great or small, is any part of the man that God knows. Nor is there any law by which it can fasten itself to man's concept of himself.

Christian Science in its ministry of reconciliation to God demonstrates the eternal oneness of divine Mind and His compound idea, man, including the universe; and at the same time the utter falsity, the nothingness, of whatever seems to be in opposition to the harmony, universality, and perfection of God and His expression.

When a man falls asleep and dreams, he seems to himself to have an inseparable common identity with the dreamer. His identity is severed from that of the dreamer only by awakening to the falsity and unreality of his dream-consciousness. The dreamer and the dream have vanished into their native nothingness, proving by this that the dreamer and the dream were one. The awakened mortal, not the dreamer, goes on in the daily round of mortal affairs.

Let us try to apply this reasoning to the case of mortal man and man's real, spiritual individuality. In belief, the mortal and the individual man seems to have an inseparable, common identity which can be dissolved, or brought to an end only by awakening the individual consciousness to the falsity and unreality of physical-sense consciousness or mortal mind. The mortal disappears as mortal mind is put off, proving that mortal man, so called, and mortal mind, so called, are one. Both disappear into their native nothingness, while the individual guided and governed by Christian Science, the intelligence of divine Mind, discerns his true spiritual selfhood as a child of God, an immortal, who lives and moves and has his uninterrupted and unimpaired being in the one infinite Mind.

Must Be on Guard Against Suggestions

This does not mean that mortals will some day become immortals. It does mean that mortals will some day be seen for what they are—false beliefs masquerading as men. The false mortal sense will be reduced to its native nothingness, and men will find that the truth about themselves is that they have been all the time not the children of men, but the sons of God.

A mortal, so called, is not the offspring of another creator, because there is in truth but one creator, God. Rightly understood, men have no real existence as mortals. A mortal is just a way of looking at man. It is the way he seems to be when he is looked at through the lens of mortal mind. The unenlightened human thought accepts him as man, the man that God made. The enlightened, or Christianized, thought sees in him only a poor counterfeit of God's man, a kind of man who seems to believe that he has a mind of his own, but who is merely expressing a suppositious opposite of that divine Mind which is God.

What mortal mind suggests—that mortal man does. In these days of advertising, mortal mind's suggestions have been multiplied; their name is legion. Its most vicious suggestions have been clothed in the latest fashion and made to appear alluring and more than respectable. To smoke, to drink intoxicants, to gamble, to indulge in sense-pleasure of every kind is depicted in evil's most winning way. Only the beginning of the story is ever told, however. We never see spread out on a billboard in drab and greenish yellow, in faded brown and dirty black the last chapter or even the ones in between. Did you ever see on an alcohol billboard the picture of a boy sprawled on the floor of a dirty cabaret, face cut and bruised, manhood forgotten, still clutching in drunken stupor the empty alcohol bottle? Do you see his beautiful companion of the billboard being carried out of this wretched place, womanhood forgotten, too drunk even to hide her shame? No, you will never see such a billboard as this, but you can see plenty of actual life-pictures even worse than this—last chapters of that story so appealingly told in delightful color and style, that billboard you pass every day in your own fair city.

It does not take very great insight into mortal mind's ways to find out that what is masquerading under approval of public opinion and fashion is simply mortal mind's attempt to enslave mankind and to justify the whole miserable business. It is plain that the Christian must take his stand against these suggestions. As Mrs. Eddy points out (Science and Health, pp. 82, 83), "It is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one." A grain of spiritual understanding enables one to say no when he should say no and yes when he should say yes. It helps one to see that all that is worth while is to reflect Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love, and that which does not express God, Spirit, is valueless and baneful. It frees one from the effects of condemnation or ridicule or hate, for it shows one the falsity of that mind which condemns or hates righteousness, and the glorious reality of the real Mind which is God, good, and which rightly condemns sin—delusions of all kinds.

The Christian is not afraid of blustering or subtle or insulting human opinion. He is not intimidated by it. He has the spiritual understanding and the moral courage to be good and to do good, in spite of all that may be said or done against it. Jesus was not halted or turned aside in his progress heavenward by the human mind's condemnation and denunciation. He is our brave and loving example.

A certain congressman was having a hard time explaining his vote on a measure objectionable to the right-minded members of his constituency. At last he said, "But gentlemen, you don't understand the outside pressure brought to bear on a man in my position!" "Outside pressure!" roared an old sea captain, "Where were your inside braces?"

Purity and Honesty Serve as Protectors

Christian Science, my friends, will furnish you with all the inside braces you will need. With such inside braces as purity, honesty, love of good, moral courage, and spiritual understanding, all outside pressure will be as nothing, for you will find yourself enjoying the strength and satisfaction of the Mind of Christ.

Christian Science has done much to advance the cause of temperance, sanity, and the abolition of crime and poverty. It has struck at the very foundation of the alcohol, tobacco, and drug habits. It has done this by revealing the spiritual fact that there is but one real Mind, supreme over all its infinite manifestations, and that man controlled by divine intelligence is forever satisfied and complete, exercising through the law of reflection his God-given dominion over the universe. From this point of view, the appetite for alcohol, narcotics, and stimulants appears false, absurd, and empty. This normal, scientific temperance expresses itself in the individual human being as joyous, satisfied, total abstinence.

The so-called will of the flesh or mortal mind, which is expressed through mortals, is the suppositious opposite of the will or intelligence of divine Love. When this so-called mind or intelligence begins to learn a little of its own falsity, it will awaken and begin to put off its false beliefs and accept in their place divine Truth. As this goes on, the individual begins to change, to become better, to enjoy better health, to draw nearer the realization of his real selfhood as a child of God. Finally, mortal mind will give way altogether, and men will find their real existence not as mortals, but as immortals, the children of God.

Mortality swallowed up in immortality is the one hallowed and inevitable result of the demonstration of God's laws in their compassionate ministry of reconciliation.

As may be deduced from this discussion of good or right thinking and its suppositious opposite, evil or erroneous thinking, the one who puts into his study and practice of Christian Science the most earnest endeavor is making ready to receive the most bountiful reward. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap" is one of the laws of divine justice with which we are all familiar.

A Christian Science practitioner worked faithfully for three months to heal a case of dropsy without there being the slightest manifestation of physical improvement. He was encouraged to go on, however, by the earnest desire and persistent daily effort of his patient, a young woman who was devoting eager hours to gaining an understanding of God and man and their relationship. The practitioner could see that she was making marked spiritual progress. Suddenly, one day, quite without warning, a decided change took place in her physical condition, and within ten days this young woman was completely healed and has remained so.

Devoted Study Needed For Christian Science

If we should find ourselves feeling that we cannot understand Christian Science, or that Christian Science is not doing for us what we have been led to expect of it, we may also find if we look a little more closely that we belong in the same class with the dear old lady who complained at the Sunday dinner table that she had not liked the sermon and did not get anything out of it. Her little grandson who had accompanied her to church and whose sharp eyes had missed nothing of what went on when the collection plate was passed, asked logically, "Well, Grandmother, what did you expect for a penny?"

We know that it takes hours of persistent study and practice to make a good musician or a dependable accountant. Those students are planting for an abundant harvest of good who sow hours of devoted study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and then practice what they have learned in good, clean, honest, active Christian lives.

Healed by Reading Science and Health

Many people have been healed of disease and sin through reading and studying Science and Health. They have gained a provable knowledge of Christian Science through studying Mrs. Eddy's explanation of this Christ Science, the divine Comforter, as given in this book and in her other writings. Many have been healed through reading a statement of spiritual fact found in one of the Christian Science periodicals published in Boston, Massachusetts—*The Christian Science Journal*, the *Sentinel*, the *Herald*, which is issued in several languages, or in that great Christian international daily newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*. Some have been healed by reading an explanation of the truth of being as printed in an authorized Christian Science lecture. It is the Truth that heals and one of the simplest and most satisfying ways of getting an understanding of this Truth is through reading.

As the truth about God, man, and the divine Comforter dawns in receptive human consciousness, the fetters of fear, ignorance, and sin are severed. When these bonds are seen to be false and devoid of power, men turn, like the prodigal son, from the snares and delusions of material sense to the spiritual facts of divine consciousness, the Father's house, where health, peace, and abundance—all good—are waiting the awakened and repentant ones.

I know a woman who was healed of tuberculosis through her persistent study of the Bible and Science and Health. The Christ, Truth, about God, man, and God's law was instantly welcomed into her hungering and thirsting consciousness. Continuing to read and study for hours every day, she was fed and nourished with the bread of Life. Fear, ignorance, and sin were erased from consciousness, and with them went all there was to her consuming illness. She has for many years been well and strong. I witnessed the healing of a soldier from shell shock as he gained from the reading of Christian Science pamphlets what in his own words was "just what I have been looking for all my life—an understanding of God and man." I know a young woman who discarded braces without which she had been unable to walk. This followed an influx of spiritual enlightenment which came to her during the reading of a Christian Science lecture.

The Sick Are Healed And Sinners Reformed

All disease and sin should vanish before the spiritual light which enters consciousness through the reading and study of the truth of being unfolded in the Christian Science textbook and amplified through other channels provided by Mrs. Eddy. This complete freedom from disease and sin would result invariably, except that not infrequently there is on the reader's part a deep conscious or unconscious love of sin, fear of suffering, or unwillingness to exchange the material, the false, and fleeting for the spiritual, the true, the eternal. This tenacity of error seems to prolong the warfare between Spirit and the flesh begun in human consciousness when even a little spiritual light reaches it, in spite of self-will, self-love, and self-justification. Eventually, victory will rest on the side of Christ, Truth, for error never fails to yield to Truth practiced in daily life.

In its ministry of reconciliation, Christian Science uncovers and destroys the human hatred of Truth and the devious, subtle workings of error in its hidden, mental ways of deluding, deceiving, and defrauding mankind.

Christian Science treatment heals the sick and reforms the sinner. Christian Science treatment is prayer in its highest conceivable form. It is the activity of hallowed thought or spiritual-mindedness which lifts benighted human consciousness to behold some measure of the unimpaired, uninterrupted, divinely mental Trinity. Even a glimpse of this perfect unity of God, man, and the law by which God governs His creation silences the liar and annihilates the most stubborn lies, alias sin and disease.

The conscious or the unconscious, the ignorant or the malicious agreement with a lie about either cause, effect, or law disrupts in that consciousness the Holy Trinity, divine reality, as revealed by the Science of being. This error manifests itself in discord of some name or nature.

In every case of disease or sin brought to Christian Science for healing, cause, effect, and law must be handled Christianly and scientifically. The truth about cause, effect, and law reveals their oneness, their spiritual unity, their unbroken perfection. This unity of cause, effect, and law constitutes complete reality, from which nothing can be taken away and to which nothing can be added.

Mrs. Eddy's Definition Of the Holy Trinity

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 5) Mrs. Eddy, speaking of the Holy Trinity, says: "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost mean God, man, and divine Science. God is self-existent, the essence and source of the two latter, and their office is that of eternal, infinite individuality."

Who can possibly conceive of a cause separate either from its effect or from its law under which both itself and its effect function? An effect removed or divorced from its cause, or the law under which it was intended to operate, is an impossibility. A law without a source or without a purpose to perform, an effect to govern, is an absurdity.

The individual through his God-provided understanding of and inseparability from Christ, Truth, divine Science, the laws of the infinite, is enabled to demonstrate Truth, his divine Principle. Thus he beholds his own true individual God-purposed identity, as well as that of all other individuals included forever in the eternal unity of good. Thus the individual becomes reconciled to God and His infinite manifestations.

Divine Mind's Laws Are Always Operating

The one who gives a Christian Science treatment sees as real only the spiritual man who expresses through law, divine Science, the eternal, harmonious, infinite nature of God. This correct view of man heals disease and sin and lifts the individual Spiritward.

The realization that divine Mind is wholly responsible for each individual's identity throughout eternity, that divine Mind's laws of Life, Truth, and Love are always operating in behalf of each individual, is powerful enough to dispel instantly and completely any aggressive mental suggestion, manifesting itself as cancer, organic disease, accident, or discord of any kind. Christian Science, in its ministry of reconciliation, unfolds reality. It shows that man is, as Mrs. Eddy words it (Science and Health, p. 516), "coexistent and eternal with God."

Prodigal Saw Clearer With Each Step

Remember, friends, the reconciliation of the prodigal son of the allegory to his father began immediately after his awakening to the deception which had led him astray. He began to take actual steps in the direction of the father's house. Some of these steps may not have seemed easy, but all of them, slowly perhaps, but surely, brought him just a little nearer. Each day led on from dissolving views of the past to a wider, clearer horizon. Remember, too, that "when he was yet afar off" his father saw him and had compassion on him. Then, in appreciation of his son's meekness and humility, born of repentance, the father clothed him with the best robe, and acknowledged his sonship with a ring, the symbol of Life without beginning and without end.

The way to our Father's house is plain. It is to acknowledge no other reality but God, good, and His expression. Let us arise. Let us awaken to our eternal at-one-ment with Life. Let us make David's song our song: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

The Complete Sayings of Jesus
A gilt-edged book, clear print on good paper (which can be read through in four hours),
with all JESUS' sayings
lifted (*verbatim*) from context, dovetailed into chronological sequence. Fabrikoid, $1.30; Flex-Leather, $1.75; Morocco: Black, $2.25; Red, $3.25; Blue, $3.75; White (brides), $4.25
Pierpont Co., Williamsburg, Mass.
also available at
The Raeburn Gallery Book Dept.
83, Piccadilly, London, W. 1
Phone: Mayfair 3297
Mention April 14 Monitor

Spring Showing
of a wide selection of fine clothes to meet the most exacting demands for character and quality
Brodil & Son Est. 1898
262 Washington St., Boston

RECOAT WITH CARMOTE
FOR WALLS AND WOODWORK
16 PASTEL COLORS · · WASHABLE
SOLD BY BETTER PAINT DEALERS
CARPENTER-MORTON CO., 77 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

International Education — Spanish Style

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers Students

With Ideals Of New Spain

University Housed In Royal Palace

By Samuel N. Baker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN in the course of changing governments and falling dynasties a nation finds itself with half a dozen former Royal Palaces on its hands, it is not always easy to decide how best to utilize such "white elephants." With the proclaiming of the Republic some five years ago the Spanish Government faced such a problem. The former Palacio Real in Madrid was so vast that it could be converted into a National Museum and still house innumerable government offices, including those of the President of the Republic who, however, refused resolutely to establish residence there. A purposeful use for a summer palace by the sea, such as the Magdalena Palace at Santander on the north coast, was less evident to find.

However, an original plan was conceived and the International Summer University was established there by the Central Government in the summer of 1932. Although not a university in the strict sense of the word, as it confers no degrees, it may be said to represent a university in miniature. Visiting university professors, authorities in their various fields, are invited from other countries to lecture to the Spanish students, while the most eminent Spanish scholars are gathered to lecture to the foreign students, thus giving to the institution a "national-international" flavor. A selected group of teachers, supervisors of secondary education, and university students from all parts of Spain are invited to attend the two months' session as guests of the Government.

Foreign students are welcomed during August to specially planned intensive courses in Spanish language, history and literature. With traditional Spanish hospitality the foreign students are housed like the visiting professors, for the most part, in the palace—an imposing modern granite edifice superbly located on a great headland jutting out into the Bay of Biscay. The majority of the Spanish students live in dormitories fashioned ingeniously from the former royal stables, which also house the smaller classrooms.

Seventeen Countries

During the 1935 session of the International Summer University, students from 17 different countries formed the international family. Realizing the importance in such a group of having the "hosts"—so to speak—acquire a broad concept of the cultural background of other nations, courses are given by native professors in the culture, civilization, and educational system of France, England, Germany and Italy. Each Spanish student is required to attend during the two months this special course of at least one of the four groups.

Quite in keeping with the spirit of new Spain, an athletic instructor is a member of the staff of the International University and twice a day—before breakfast and late in the afternoon—a visitor may watch gymnastic exercises and games on what was formerly the Royal Polo Field. In the modernistic Great Hall (Aula Grande), recently erected to house on occasions the entire student body, specially invited celebrities often speak. A typical example of Spanish generosity and graciousness occurred last summer when that rising poet and dramatist Frederico de Lorca gave an hour's reading of his Gypsy Ballads.

The 1935 season of the I. U. was especially interesting for the foreign student as many of its activities and entertainments centered about the Tercentenary Celebration of Lope de Vega. A series of lectures on that great exponent of Spain's golden age paved the way for half a dozen outdoor evening performances of his plays given in the open courtyard of the former stables—a setting in perfect historical harmony with their original productions. These plays were presented with almost professional perfection by a well-known group of student amateurs known as La Barraca. Members of this organization make the costumes and scenery, arrange the lighting and serve as chauffeurs for the trucks which transport the company to the various parts of Spain where performances are given during the summer months.

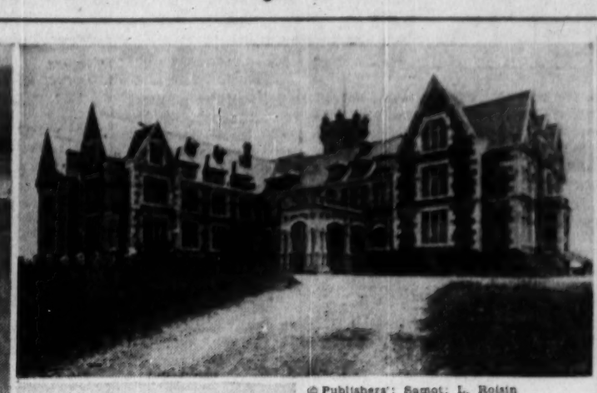
16th Century Setting

Proper enjoyment of the evening performances, scheduled for 10:30 but often delayed until 11 o'clock, required special previous precautions by way of an extended afternoon siesta. As Lope de Vega, like Shakespeare, was essentially a playwright for the people it was interesting to note that at these performances many of the workers on the university grounds — gardeners and waiters—who had been at work since early morning could be found among the audience. One evening at an especially dramatic moment a young Spanish boy, possibly the son of one of the employees, unable to suppress his excitement, sprang to his feet and joined into the denunciations that were being hurled at the traitor of the piece from the stage. This episode along with the eager faces of youths and maidens peering from the boxlike dormer windows of the flanking stable wings helped to create the illusion of a sixteenth century setting.

For the foreign student—republican born and bred—to live for even a month in the midst of a former royal domain was a novel experience. One soon discovered that the alert, intelligent young man who attended so efficiently to one's mail and to one's telephone messages had formerly been the doorman for the King and Queen. He had even attended school in England under their patronage to perfect his English. He spoke seldom of his former life, wishing, one supposed, to be loyal to the Republic which now employed him. Once or twice he did speak of the "old days" and then in terms of great respect and appreciation of past kindnesses.

Although at first, perhaps, one felt a bit strange when one went down to dinner by the great stairway previously reserved for royalty, one soon became used to it. Even dining in the State Dining Room where 300 members of the international family could be so comfortably accommodated seemed, before long, a very natural thing. When one recalls that such a family living in harmonious intimacy was composed of members from more than a dozen different countries, one is forced to admit that the spirit of democracy has done much for the promotion of international living. It was inspiring to listen after dinner to the groups gathered in the white and gold music room singing in turn folk songs of their various countries. A bit humorous, too, to watch a Spaniard, who has in his language no equivalent to the English sound of J, struggle with the phonetic problem presented by "Old Black Joe," or later a group of English or Scandinavians trying to master the soft, elusive dialect of an Andalusian folk song. Even in the singing, boundaries were disregarded and yet by peaceful methods.

A member of this cosmopolitan family whose name, however, does not figure on any list of those enrolled and yet in point of service there she antedated us all, was Capitana—a milk-white Spanish mule. She had first come to the palace when the Infantas were mere babies. It was she who had, under the old regime, drawn the phaeton about the grounds. When the Hispano-Suizas and the Rolls-Royces of the royal ménage had been removed, Capitana had remained behind. She was neither claimed as royal property nor actually "acquired" by the Republic. She seemed, however, to belong to both regimes—democratic from her ancestry, partician in her services to royalty. Now her former role had changed. Instead of calling for her royal "fares" at the majestic porte-cochere, attached to a lumbering two wheeled cart she now called daily at an obscure basement door to remove refuse from the kitchens. Her task was humble, yes—but it was performed with such a grace, such a dignity! She seemed to epitomize the spirit of a changing order and so endeared herself to those who had the heart to understand.



© Publishers'; Samot, L. Roisin

Upper Row: Left—Spain's International Summer University, Santander, From the Air. The Former Royal Palace of la Magdalena Is on the Promontory. Down at the Shore the Royal Stables Are Made Into University Buildings. Right — Another View of the Palace. Lower Row — The Panniered Donkey and Drivers One Expects to See in Spain. The Lighthouse Is Part of the Sea View From the University. The Fisherwomen Mending Their Nets Form Part of the Quay Scene of Santander

Student Residencias of Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

THE student Residencias of Madrid constitute one of the symbols of the great moral change which is taking place in Spain. The Spaniard, always proud of his individuality, was formerly inclined to be egotistic. This trait is fast disappearing under the encouragement of commercial living and "neighborliness." Proof of this is seen in the formation of rotary clubs and the enthusiasm of a crowd watching the "teamwork" of two football elevens, a quality formerly unappreciated.

There are at present three Residencias in Madrid. Each one is a community of students who eat, sleep and take certain classes inside the building, during the university semester. Besides this they form clubs for hockey, basketball, tennis and other sports, which compete against other Spanish clubs. The Residencias do not, in any way, correspond to the student fraternities in other European countries or in America, being, for one thing, under the direction of the Ministry of Education. Each is personally directed by a scholar of national repute. In some ways they compare in pattern to the English university college.

The "Residencia de Estudiantes" was founded in 1910. It is essentially a scholastic institution. The 200 students who live there take their courses in the University and have at their disposal the excellent laboratories and library of the Residencia, beside the regular lectures and classes and the occasional lectures of distinguished men held there. The library is extensive and its contents are carefully selected. It includes the finest collection of English books in Madrid, many of which were presented by the British Government.

The students live in double or single rooms furnished with nothing more than bed, chair and desk.

Rent is paid monthly, and from $31 to $37 covers everything. The difference depends on the site of the rooms, since the residential section is composed of three "pavilions" close together, while the laboratories, library, the magnificent theater and the tennis courts lie slightly further off. The whole is on the northeast border of the town, just off the Castellana, Madrid's famous and picturesque boulevard.

On the other side of the town is the Fundación del Amo, whose director is Don Andrés León. This differs widely from the "Residencia de Estudiantes," being a model of modernity and comfort. American planning has raised a large brick and cement building, four stories high, with white walls and green shutters.

The first impression of modernity is strengthened inside, by the high, airy rooms into which the light pours through wide windows and glass doors. All the rooms on the ground floor are light and spacious. The dining-room has full windows down three sides, and the platform in the middle, holding palm trees, gives it a "winter-garden" effect. In the reading-room dances can be held on the parquet floor, and the room contains a large radio-gramophone. From the broad hall, whose glass doors lead onto the terrace, the broad mock-marble staircase leads to the floor above.

The Fundación has tennis-courts, a basket-ball pitch and a swimming pool. It overlooks the university athletic track.

It was founded by Dr. Gregorio del Amo, a Spanish philanthropist, now resident in California. It is in the border-section of the town, known as the "Ciudad Universitaria" (University City) where huge buildings are growing up on every side, to house the various faculties of the university. These buildings have all been erected on a modern and imposing style of architecture.

The monthly charge is $37 or $40, according to the type of room. This includes not only bed and board, but medical attention, use of the tennis-courts, swimming-pool and running track, and the weekly cinema, for which the "Fundación" has its own theater.

The building stands outside the town, but conveniently connected by street-car lines. Between it and the nearest block of houses is the municipal "Western Park." Close to it a new Residencia for 140 students has been erected, the "Colegio de Alcalá." This will be opened for the coming term.

The "Residencia de Señoritas" (Residence for women students) was founded in October 1915. It was created by the Department of Public Instruction at a time when there was a movement among the women of Spain toward professional careers. It opened with 10 students. This year it has 260. Forty of these are foreigners.

Since the year 1920 the Residencia has collaborated with the American International Institute for Girls in Spain, which has done much for the higher education of women here. Thus every year a number of girls come from universities in the United States, chiefly Smith, Vassar, Mount Holyoke and Columbia, to study in Madrid for a year.

Students are required to take part in some of the classes and lectures afforded by the Residencia, but they are also encouraged to matriculate in the official centers of education or to follow their own lines of research.

The principal of the Residencia is Señorita María de Maeztu, one of the best-known women in the public life of Spain.

The Residencia is in a quiet street, close to the American Embassy and the Castellana. It comprises eight large buildings, has a garden and tennis courts and possesses a fine library of books in Spanish, English, French and other languages. With the help of the American International Institute, laboratories for the study of chemistry and natural history have been established within its walls. These are under the direction of Spanish and American professors, and may be freely used by the residents.

Fees are paid monthly and come to $42, inclusive of everything.

R. A. CALVERT

Comma Caution

Be gentle to the comma with its curly little tail:
Though dainty and diminutive, its power turns one pale!
It causes much confusion when neglected or misplaced,
So slur it not through ignorance, nor hobble it through haste!
Expressions parenthetical (*however* or *said he*),
All nominatives of address, appositives, *aussi*,
Inverted-order clauses, which come before the main,
The members of a series (Lizzie, Annabel, and Jane),
Long phrases introductory containing verbal parts,
All nonrestrictive elements ("His hobby, *which is arts*—"),
Dates, addresses in detail (10 Broadway, Hartford, Conn.,
Or Saturday, June, '36), and, last to ponder on,
The parts of compound sentences ("Ike hops, but Willie flees")—
All these require commas tucked in their interstices.
One may not move a mountain, but one *may* preserve a state
By cultivating commas. . . . And tomorrow is too late!

HAROLD WILLARD GLEASON

Summer Institute for Social Progress

"THE economic issues behind the campaign headlines" will be brought into the limelight when the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley holds its fourth annual conference of lectures, round tables and forums, July 4. to 18.

Each July sees assembled on the campus of Wellesley College men and women from all parts of the United States and from all walks of life, met to discuss the economic and social problems of the United States—a cross section of America getting together for two weeks to talk America over.

Dr. Colston Warne, head of the economics department of Amherst College, has accepted the leadership of the faculty, according to an announcement by Miss Dorothy P. Hill of Buffalo, director of the institute. As his new post as editor of the Nation will prevent his giving full time to the institute, Max Lerner, former head of the institute faculty, has agreed to give two morning lectures. Other leaders now being announced are Ordway Tead of Columbia University and Alfred D. Sheffield, professor of group leadership at Wellesley College, who will again act as dean of round tables.

Last year men and women attended the institute from 20 states and 58 vocations. What a cross section of a typical community they personified. Every sort of person was there from a union leader to a western farmer, from housewives to manufacturers, from the vice-president of a bank to a missionary just back from Japan. Personnel workers from big corporations were there, factory workers, teachers, social workers and civic leaders. There were radicals and junior leaguers, lawyers and engineers, and representatives from banks in New England sure to pull a good conservative oar in any discussion.

An enlarged understanding of the American scene, of the American industrial and economic picture, its ills and their suggested cures, its good points and bad, is one of the aims of the institute. But another result is very much desired and seems to come almost as surely to most of the members from the cross-section discussions: the increased understanding of the "other fellow" and toleration for his views.

There are no scholastic qualifications nor age limits for the institute, and those interested in the idea of attending should apply to the Admissions Committee, C. L. Osgood, chairman, 14 West Elm Avenue, Wollaston, Mass. Members will live in one of the new college buildings overlooking Lake Waban, and the program committee leaves the afternoon or the evening of each day free for the enjoyment of the recreational opportunities of the campus, lake and surrounding country, including swimming, boating, tennis and golf.

Paging All Star-Gazers

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE JOIN our first speaker in inviting you to go exploring heavenward. She makes it sound adventurous, doesn't she? And after all, while one is choosing a hobby, why not choose one that is really educational, leading one on and on into some worth-while realm. And those of you among beginning "Star-Gazers," who have not yet delved into the scientific side of astronomy, how about starting a collection of poetry about the stars, or even about the sky, including cloud formations? . . . But let us hear from Miss C. herself.—Chairman.

* * *

Discerning the Face of the Sky

Texas

Dear Chairman:

I have been enjoying the exchange of opinions, experiences, hobbies and interests as published in the Round Table each Tuesday. My interests are many, but I have a hobby that has given me such genuine pleasure and much interesting information as well as opportunities for increasing my circle of friends that I want to share it with others who may not have the same hobby, or, better still, with those who may not have considered the night sky as a wide playground full of exciting adventures! I hardly count myself as an amateur astronomer . . . I'm too deficient on the mathematical side of the question! . . . but I do count myself as an ardent "star-gazer" and it has been such great fun meeting perfect strangers in the sky, cultivating their acquaintance and becoming close friends with them!

My interest started long ago. One of my grandmothers had a tiny queer stone she called a piece of a "star," and she had a fascinating tale about that bit of rock! As a child I joined my cousins for a bit of cooling rest each evening before we went indoors and we chose to rest on a quilt spread under the stars! We played the usual games of "counting the stars," "wishing on a falling star" etc. But as I grew up and had little opportunity for such games I soon forgot them.

I don't recall what or why or how I returned to the old games but somehow I did. This time I had a bit of scattered information gathered here and there and I was filled with curiosity about the stars. For fun I set out to find and make friends with the constellations. I knew the Dipper and Scorpio, and, following a lead I found in a book I chased the others with a flashlight, the encyclopedia, and a star chart! What cockiness I experienced when I could literally bring a whole consellation down to earth! The whole face of the sky changed for me from a rather bewildering display of large, small, twinkling, colored stars to an orderly array of groups of stars living in proper sky homes and in neighborly blocks of sky just as do I and my earthly friends! Sometimes a lone star would surprise me and then a merry chase would begin. From chart to sky and back again . . . trip after trip . . and presto: I'd discover its name, its position and its neighbors. Not the least interesting was the eager waiting for such a star-group's return — the next "season" for its temporary sojourn in the block of sky just over the housetops in the east.

Friends have helped, family too, and now I have a few star books and belong to a star-study group. And now, for over a year I have swept the heavens proudly looking for new fields to conquer with my prized field glasses from Dad and Mom. Finally I decided to make my own star chart, and did. It's crude, it may be inaccurate and it certainly is all out of mathematical reasoning but I know that little piece of sky so well that I'm hoping I'll be able some day to see and recognize the latest Super Novae that has been reported in the constellation of Virgo, should that astonishing star ever decide to do the unusual act and shoot up to such brilliancy that eyes that know where to look can see!

This is probably too long a letter to print but maybe a piece of it can fit in some day and if it does, I hope some one who never has seen the stars—really—will begin to look up and join in the fun of experiencing a night with just a chart, a pair of sharp eyes, and a dimmed flashlight!

(Miss) E. D. C.

* * *

Found Friends Easy to Make

Oregon

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have been greatly interested in the Youth Round Table. As my first contribution I wish to tell of my recent trip to California, and the jewels of thought I received as my reward.

I arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday, attending Fifth Church at noon. In the afternoon I visited at the Sanatorium. To me this was a rich blessing, for here I found both spiritual and natural beauty. The quiet and peace reflected was very pronounced. Most of my time was spent in Santa Barbara, where I attended First Church. Here I received what I treasure as my jewels of thought. The friendliness and hospitality shown me, an entire stranger, I shall never forget, nor cease to be grateful for. To a greater extent than ever before, I met and mastered the fear of meeting strangers, who immediately became my friends. To me this is a great blessing to young people, especially a young man who sooner or later is faced with this problem anyway. I feel that sometimes a trip away is a great help to young people, for then we are forced to seek and find constructive friends, and I found that the best place to seek and find was in church.

We youth of today are faced with the great need of promoting peace between all nations. I feel that this can be greatly aided by more friendliness between those of distant places. I will always feel kindly of my friends in Santa Barbara, and I'm sure they will feel likewise toward me in Oregon. This same fact can exist between all nations of the world if we all do our part.

(Mr.) W. T. L.

* * *

European Supper Party

Sussex, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

Perhaps you would be interested to know that quite recently I had the joy of meeting a young Norwegian girl student through the Monitor. She was the Mail Bag friend of an American Mail Bag friend of mine! We met in Trafalgar Square in London on the steps of St. Martin's in the Fields and at once felt we were good friends having had such a splendid introduction through our mutual friend in U. S. A.

Our second meeting we called a European supper party, for a German girl came along too, and also another English girl. We had great fun discussing our various interests over an intriguing meal in a Chinese restaurant. One great thing we discovered. We found that we were very much alike. Enjoying films and sports and music and books. Our Norwegian friend was in a difficulty, and how glad we all were to help her solve it! The best idea for helping came from our German friend—she had a similar experience—and so when we had agreed on a definite line of action we set off to help our friend, as she had some difficulty with the language.

I've been glad of that experience in view of present-day events. It helps one to keep in mind that the brotherhood of man is a present possibility, and not to be alarmed by the startling headlines of newspapers.

(Miss) W. M.

* * *

Let us hold on to this thought. The brotherhood of man is a present possibility. We Round Table members can take definite steps to bring the realization of this fact into the consciousness of those around us.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

A Chat With Mr. K. of Korea

Unofficial Ambassadors—3

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT FIRST we thought him Chinese, but that was only for a moment, when we noticed the animation of his features in conversation with his fellow students. His face in repose reminded us of a Japanese artist we had met. Seated beside him at dinner, however, we quickly learned that Mr. K. was Korean. Of course, that was it! The squarish brow, the warm bronze tinge in the skin, the straightforward regard of the eyes, not markedly oblique in themselves, were all distinctly characteristic of Chosen.

What was Mr. K. doing at the dinner of the State Federation of Churches? Like the Bulgarian student opposite him, the Albanian, the Indian, the Armenian, he was there because he was in sympathy with the federation's efforts for world peace. He was not a professed Christian. His mother had been a Buddhist, his father, following the more recently official cult, a Confucianist. He had accepted what seemed most logical to him of both of these teachings as well as the universal brotherhood philosophy of Christianity. No longer was there time in his busy college life for the baseball, soccer or jiu-jitsu practice which he so much enjoyed, but for a cause so worthy as this an evening might be set aside.

Expert Linguist

As this young man deftly cut his beef, moved his fork from his left hand to his right in the American fashion, as if he had never even heard of the chopstick-and-spoon method of his native Chosen, he conversed agreeably, rapidly, fluently with his neighbors. Like many other Koreans he was an expert linguist. In addition to his native tongue, a polysyllabic language having 11 vowels and 14 consonants, he had Japanese—the tongue of officialdom—the classical Chinese and English, the mastery of the last having begun in school through the use of Esperanto.

"Better understanding between nations" had burned itself into this young man's consciousness as the one worthy goal of the youth of the world. Freedom for his own fellow subjects and freedom for the citizens of every land, such as he saw so casually accepted in America, far outweighed in value the years of concentrated study, lonely application to his chosen subjects of English and history in the various institutions he had attended since his arrival on the Pacific coast eight years ago. Universities in Oregon, California, and South Dakota had equipped him with the knowledge which he was now using as a background for his studies in sociology and international law at a New England college.

Things That Are Different

It was good to see snow once more, for it reminded him of the winters at home. The intense cold in December and January, the contrasting heat of summer; the maple, oak, ash, juniper, willow and thorn trees of the eastern United States took him back in fancy to Korea. He had readily become accustomed to chairs, for up-to-date schools in Seoul have introduced many western ideas, but he still shrinks from the public exhibition of affection, from the spectacle of occidentals embracing one another, which shocked him during his first days on American shores. Ballroom dancing, too, had been something of a puzzle, at first sight, for the cultured of Korea pay a lower class to dance before them. They themselves participate in no such undignified activity.

Underneath the smile, the apparently light discussion of Korean ideas, one felt the earnestness which cannot be laid off by thoughtful members of a race which has experienced subjection; one felt the intellectual awakening which, in spite of threats to personal liberty and safety, keeps alive the movement for the independence which formerly characterized the people of the ancient peninsula.

P. P. S.

These little sketches of students from other lands now attending colleges in the United States are printed from time to time on the Tuesday Education Page.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

PAXTON PARK — St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
A Home School beautifully situated in an ideal environment of park, playing fields, gardens, woods, and river—75 acres in extent—within easy distance of Cambridge, Bedford and London; eminently suited to the needs of boys and girls whose parents abroad require English ideals, home training and country life. Bible study, English, citizenship, music, and dramatic art receive special attention. Small classes, large staff, provide efficient preparation for public examinations up to university standard. For further particulars, apply Secretary.

CHALLONER
71-72 Queens Gate, London, S. W. 7
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS
A liberal education and high standard of work. Individual attention.
Apply Headmistress. Tel. FRO. 4223.

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
4th commercial subjects: specialist in handwriting; individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies.
Full particulars given on request.
9 John Dalton Street, Deansgate Manchester, England
Phone: BLAckfriars 3190

CORNISH SCHOOL
MUSIC DANCE DRAMA ART
Every branch with distinguished teachers
Catalog on request
SEATTLE, WASH.

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff, Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 26

BEAUTY CULTURE
United States
Learn BEAUTY CULTURE
Dignified and profitable careers for women begin at the Hub Academy. High grade instruction at low cost. Actual experience helps you make quick progress in all branches of beauty culture. Write for catalog.
HUB ACADEMY
of Hair and Beauty Culture
1613B Massachusetts Ave. Boston, Mass.

MUSIC
RASCO
Conservatory of Music
Music - Dramatic Art
Dancing
401 Broadway Camden, N. J.
Telephone Camden 5725
OTHER STUDIOS
816 Maple Avenue, Haddonfield, N. J.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States
Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Lower School — Senior College / Junior College
Coeducational

SCHOOLS
SEA PINES SCHOOL — On Cape Cod
Fall, Spring and Summer (Winter Term in Florida)
College preparatory and cultural courses. Joyous, earnest living in the light of satisfying, dependable ideals.
Special projects for adults
Address Box 5, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Spring Term Still Open
For catalog—address the Secretary, Room 253-D
Carnegie Hall New York

The Home Forum

Marietta at the Window

IF MARIETTA, the household treasure who keeps my home in order, has, when her work is done, one supreme pleasure, it is to look out of the window upon the world. In this she is a true Florentine; for, in olden days, when women were seldom allowed abroad, their chief diversion lay in looking from the windows, safely shut in by stout iron bars. Even in recent times, it was usual for Italian town dwellers to have sets of cushions which fitted the window sills to make them more comfortable to lean upon.

In olden days even the privilege of looking from the windows was little approved by the stricter fathers and husbands. Early documents, relating to the education of girls and the behavior of women, lay it down as undesirable that they should spend time at the windows, seeing and being seen.

Marietta, although no longer young, accordingly prefers to adjust the latticed sun-shutters so that she may observe without being observed. This done, her joy is to set herself at the window, a piece of needlework or knitting in her hands, and note the comings and goings in the outside world. My home, where she spends her days, affords a good vantage ground for her favorite recreation. Standing on a hill outside the town, its windows command wide and lovely views. On one side, they look down over gardens and groves of trees upon the city of Florence and its encircling hills; upon the other, over sloping fields, orchards and vineyards set here and there with houses. The road, which passes beneath the windows, rises steeply from the old Roman Gate and, turning off at an angle, climbs, visible all the way, to lose itself beyond the rising ground.

♪ ♪ ♪

THIS ROAD AFFORDS Marietta all the delights of a cinema, a theater, and a kaleidoscope; it is to her a perennial source of satisfaction and entertainment which never stales. Her own home, a stone's throw away, where she spends her nights, offers no such joys. Forming one of a group of old houses at the end of a little road without an outlet, there is no traffic; and Marietta's windows on the one side look upon an enclosed rectangle, where nothing is to be seen but the tranquil doings of her few neighbors, on the other upon a quiet green valley planted with vines and olives, willows and bamboos, which rises steeply on the opposite side toward an old towered villa silhouetted against the sky. A pleasing and peaceful outlook for a poet; but, for Marietta, merely dull. While those who live in the midst of stirring events are glad in their leisure of a tranquil outlook, Marietta's life, no matter how zealously and enthusiastically she cooks and launders, sweeps, irons and sews, is of the quietest. Except for her morning trip down the hill to buy the day's supplies, her Sunday attendance at church, her pleasures are limited to the satisfaction she takes in her daily tasks, in the careful cooking of simple food, the polishing of brasses until they glitter; in being orderly, economical and industrious, and in using as long as possible, and in the best way possible, everything entrusted to her care.

♪ ♪ ♪

THESE ARE THE things which absorb Marietta's energies and render her a household treasure. But it is the windows which afford her an outlook on the world, which glorify her days. Of this happy privilege, she never wearies. Seated at the window, she is absorbed as if in a theater box looking on at some entrancing play. The passing automobiles, the incomings and outgoings of the neighbors, the women drawing water at the fountain, the oxen ploughing and the peasants working in the opposite fields, the passing people, horses, dogs and cats, all this is to Marietta of abiding and exhilarating interest. She gets from her window what the more sophisticated get from travel, society, newspapers and books,—an escape from her own small circle, a wider outlook on the world.

In a story of New England life there figures a woman whose tiny house, set near a country road, has only a window facing the meadows. Here she sits alone, day after day, quilting and making the patchwork by which she earns her bread. She sees nothing but the waving of the meadow grass, the flight of birds, the occasional passing of a ruminative cow; and she declares pitifully that there should be a special petition offered "for the women who have no front windows." The happy conclusion of the story lies in a kindly neighbor cutting a window facing the road, so that for the little old seamstress a new era dawns; and, with the exciting and companionable outlook upon the country road, she feels herself no longer isolated from the movement and pageantry of life.

♪ ♪ ♪

I AM OFTEN reminded of that story, as I note Marietta's joy in windows. For Marietta finds in her window that which we all need and seek in some way or another—broader horizons, some perception of the encompassing largeness which rounds our little individual world.

D. N. L.

A War Horse Comes Home

A WAR horse who has survived much fighting and now lives with his master in England, is Charlie. . . . In May 1919, the horse arrived from France at Woolwich and was then sent by rail to Chester, where his master met him and rode him home.

When Colonel Harrison was riding him from the station to Denna Hall, Charlie kept looking about him with great interest, stretching his neck to look over the hedges, and quietly whinnying now and then. When they reached the drive gates Colonel Harrison thought he would see if Charlie really did know his old home, and tried to ride him on past the gates. But Charlie would not have it. He turned into the drive and obstinately ignored his master's pull on the reins to make him go in the other direction. It was then that the happy reunion with his old stable-mate took place.

When Charlie entered the drive gates of the Hall, he was overjoyed to see an old pony leaning over the hedge of an adjoining paddock, wildly neighing a joyous welcome to him. The little animal had been a stable companion of Charlie's in pre-war days, and they had not seen each other for over four and a half years.

The two animals gave each other a great welcome. They neighed and whinnied, tossed their heads, and playfully nibbled each other, and when Charlie eventually went on up the drive, the pony hurried along with him on the other side of the hedge. Later, when they were put together in their old stable, the animals' excitement was intense and lasted some hours. But the curious point was that the pony had been trotting restlessly round the paddock, neighing and whinnying in a most excited manner for two hours previous to Charlie's arrival home.

The pony was in the ordinary way a most quiet and docile creature, was fairly old, and so usually spent his time grazing quietly in the paddock; he seldom, if ever, neighed. No unusual events had occurred to upset him and it can only be concluded that in some mysterious way he knew his old companion was returning long before Charlie was anywhere near the Hall. This may seem almost incredible, but the simple fact remains that the little pony behaved in the most peculiar manner for two hours previous to Charlie's return, and stood leaning over the hedge close to the gates waiting to welcome him. He could not possibly have seen Charlie coming, since there were two hedges, a tennis court and some gardens completely screening the paddock from the road.—PETER SHAW BAKER, in "Animal War Heroes." (New York: Macmillan.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 21, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 196-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	624 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	624 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"L'AMERICAINE," by Charles Despiau

THIS bronze portrait of an American woman is characteristic of the portraiture of the French sculptor, Charles Despiau. He was born in France in 1874 and, in his youth, he drew the interest of Rodin, who commissioned him to execute some busts for him in marble. He may have respected the master; but Despiau, in finding his own style in sculpture, diverged considerably in spirit and aim from Rodin.

Most of his works are personal portraits. His models are seen in a moment of repose, eyes half-closed in contemplation. Wrought in bronze, the portrait has first been worked in clay. The sculptor has pressed the clay into such form as will communicate the characteristics of the model, the shape of the head, the height of the forehead, the droop of the eyelids, the curve of the cheek. He emphasizes the length of the model's face and indicates all the features in the most concise manner. Despiau seeks the simplicity of the ancient classical sculptors; it is a simplicity which is not ingenuous, childlike, but rather a reduction of something complex and elaborate. He seeks what is essential, emphasizes it. His portraits gain dignity through lack of fussiness and intrusive detail. The bronze, made ultimately from a mold of the clay image, catches all the subtleties of surface texture, the sensitive characterization of the eyes, nostrils and lips. Added is the metallic hardness and luster of the metal.

D. A.

Family Reunion Up-Country

WE TOILED along slowly, Mrs. Blackett and I sat together, and Mrs. Todd sat alone in front with much majesty and the large basket of provisions. Part of the way the road was shaded by thick woods, but we also passed one farmhouse after another on the high uplands, which we all three regarded with deep interest, the house itself and the barns and garden-spots and poultry all having to suffer inspection of the shrewdest sort. This was a highway quite new to me; in fact, most of my journeys with Mrs. Todd had been made afoot and between the roads in open pasturelands. My friends stopped several times for brief doorway visits, and made so many promises of stopping again on the way home that I began to wonder how long the expedition would last. I had often noticed how warmly Mrs. Todd was greeted by her friends, but it was hardly to be compared to the feeling now shown toward Mrs. Blackett (her mother). A look of delight came to the faces of those who recognized the plain, dear old figure beside me; one revelation after another was made of the constant interest and intercourse that had linked the far islands and the scattered farms into a golden chain of love and dependence.

"Now, we mustn't stop again if we can help it," insisted Mrs. Todd at last.

I for one had no wish to hurry, it was so pleasant in the shady roads. The woods stood close to the road on the right; on the left were narrow fields and pastures where there were as many acres of spruces and pines as there were acres of bay and juniper and huckleberry, with a little turf between. When I thought we were in the heart of the inland country, we reached the top of a hill, and suddenly there lay spread out before us a wonderful great view of well-cleared fields that swept down to the wide waters of the bay. Beyond this were distant shores like another country in the midday haze which half hid the hills beyond, and the far-away pale blue mountains on the northern horizon. There was a schooner with all sails set coming down the bay from a white village that was sprinkled on the shore, and there were many sailboats flitting about. It was a noble landscape and my eyes, which had grown used to the narrow inspection of a shaded roadside, could hardly take it in. . . .

We watched the boats drop their sails one by one in the cove as we drove along the high land. The old Bowden house stood low-storied and low-roofed, in its green fields as if it were a motherly brown hen waiting for the flock that came straying toward it from every direction. The first Bowden settler had made his home there, and it was still the Bowden farm; five generations of sailors and farmers and soldiers had been its children. . . .

We could see now that there were different footpaths from along shore and across country. In all these there were straggling processions walking in single file, like old illustrations of the Pilgrim's Progress. There was a crowd about the house as if huge bees were swarming in the lilac bushes. Beyond the fields and cove a higher point of land ran out into the bay, covered with woods which must have kept away much of the northeast wind in winter. Now there was a pleasant look of shade and shelter there for the great family meeting.

We hurried on our way beginning to feel as if we were very late, and it was a great satisfaction at last to turn out of the stony highroad into a green lane shaded with old appletrees. Mrs. Todd encouraged the horse until he fairly pranced with gayety as we drove round to the front of the house on the soft turf. There was an instant cry of rejoicing, and two or three persons ran toward us from the busy group.

"Why, dear Mis' Blackett!—" "here's Mis' Blackett," I heard them say, as if it were pleasure enough for one day to have a sight of her. Mrs. Todd turned to me with a lovely look of triumph and self-forgetfulness.—SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in "The Country of the Pointed Firs." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

April Desire

How can I stay indoors today?
Out there, through the woods, over the creek and down
A little, hidden, unknown path,
A patch of violets is about to bloom.
I want to be there;
I want to kneel on the damp, spongy earth,
To search with my fingers in the mould
For violet buds.
The little leaves, tiny and new,
Outline with red the black, bare branches;
And against the sky
The willow twigs gleam white.
There's something in the air today
That calls me out.
I want to exult with that little fish-hawk
Riding the cold, wet wind, still redolent of March.
I want to splash and dive with the wild ducks
Among the dead rushes and the blackened lily-pads.
I want to scream and dance; I thrill
To the swift urge and magic of bursting buds.
Oh, what a world of promise is outside!
How can I stay indoors today?

—ROBERT LOUIS SMITH-WALKER, in "Dawn Wind."

An Aim in Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WRITER once said, "An aim in life is the only fortune worth the finding; and it is not to be found in foreign lands, but in the heart itself." The trend of education lies more and more toward establishing "in the heart itself" higher aims and motives for living. It is to the advantage of society that wrongdoers are being taught repentance and reformation, and are in many cases being given extended opportunities to develop their talents and usefulness. Education that promotes temperance, honesty, gentleness, reciprocity, is an asset, for as higher, holier aims are firmly planted and unfolded within the heart of each world citizen, so will community, national, and international relations be measurably improved. Righteous aims are to be esteemed above money and jewels, for the fortunes they bring are indestructible and of inestimable worth.

Certain Bible characters had aims in life, holy and commendable. Who, after reading of Daniel's spiritual insight and ability to subdue lions, has not felt a greater desire to know Daniel's God, who "delivereth and rescueth"? Daniel did not claim to be unique. He explained his rescue on the basis of innocency before God and his harmlessness before Darius, his king. Previously, when called upon to interpret the dream of king Nebuchadnezzar, he said (Daniel 2:30), "This secret is not revealed to me for any wisdom that I have more than any living." Who that has studied the life of Moses, his meekness, courage, spirituality, has not experienced a keener incentive to live according to God's plan? And surely those who read the words and works of the master Christian long to go and do likewise, even though they do not fully perceive the spiritual import of the message. To attain moral excellence is a worthy aim for anyone.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has given the world this viewpoint: "One's aim, a point beyond faith, should be to find the footsteps of Truth, the way to health and holiness." And a few pages farther on she tells how this may be accomplished: "Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off" (pp. 241, 265).

One whose aim has been to follow the "footsteps of Truth" as set forth in the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, and Jesus' "new commandment," and explained in Christian Science, soon finds himself well along the road to "health and holiness" and discovers, sometimes to his surprise, that it is a happy, well-traveled path. It may be narrow, but it affords greater peace and satisfaction than the seeker has ever found along the broad highway of evil thinking and doing.

Jesus urged all to love God supremely and to regard their neighbor with loving-kindness. It is quite true that if we did this, there would be no temptation to break the Ten Commandments; that is, we should live purely and honestly, resisting with success temptations to kill, steal, bear false witness, covet, or commit adultery. We should honor the Father-Mother God, and keep every day holy unto Him.

Aspirations and motives to live rightly are natural and normal to children who have been correctly taught. Often a child is so cognizant of love and goodness as to be protected from harm. He is often so conscious of expressing loving-kindness that he is totally unaware of another's evil thoughts. Parents may early establish in their children an aim in life that incorporates fellowship, generosity, industry, thoughtfulness, and is expressed in daily occupations. Mrs. Eddy writes: "Too much cannot be done towards guarding and guiding well the germinating and inclining thought of childhood. To mould aright the first impressions of innocence, aids in perpetuating purity and in unfolding the immortal model, man in His image and likeness" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 261).

More mature students, also, may guard and guide their thinking in accordance with Truth and Love. One who welcomes and appropriates even faint desires for better living, cherishes them secretly in his heart and strives openly to practice them, finds his life becoming productive, progressive. Consecration to Truth is a character builder, promoting the welfare of the individual and thus elevating world conditions. Evil thoughts and aims, like the house built on the sand, fall eventually, even if for a time they seem clamorous and insistent. The Bible gives us firm foundations for our individual building. To perpetuate purity and unfold the "immortal model, man in His image and likeness," is the aim of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

UN PROPOSITO EN LA VIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN ESCRITOR dijo una vez: "Un propósito en la vida es el único tesoro que vale la pena hallar; y este tesoro no se puede encontrar en países extraños, sino en el corazón mismo." La educación moderna tiende más y más hacia el establecimiento "en el corazón mismo" de propósitos y motivos más elevados para la vida. Es un gran beneficio para la sociedad humana, si los malhechores aprenden a arrepentirse y reformarse, y si—como pasa ahora en muchos casos—se les ofrecen oportunidades para desarrollar y utilizar sus talentos. La educación que promueve la templanza, la honradez, la bondad, la reciprocidad, es de gran ventaja para la raza humana; porque a medida que fines más elevados y más consagrados se implanten firmemente y se desarrollen en el corazón de cada uno de los ciudadanos del mundo, las relaciones sociales, nacionales e internacionales se mejorarán gradualmente. Los ideales elevados deben ser estimados por encima del dinero y de las joyas; puesto que las fortunas que ellos proporcionan son indestructibles y de valor inestimable.

Ciertos personajes de la Biblia tenían propósitos en la vida que eran elevados y comendables. ¿Quién, después de leer del entendimiento y de la capacidad de Daniel para dominar a los leones, no ha sentido un deseo más vivo de conocer al Dios de Daniel, que "salva y libra"? Daniel no pretendió ser el único en su género. Explicó su salvación sobre la base de su inocencia delante de Dios y delante de su rey Darío. Anteriormente, cuando fué llamado a interpretar el sueño del rey Nabucodonosor, le dijo a éste (Daniel, 2:30): "No por la sabiduría que haya en mí más que en todos los demás vivientes, me ha sido revelado este secreto."—¿Quién ha estudiado la vida de Moisés, su mansedumbre, su valentía, su espiritualidad, sin sentir un impulso más fuerte de vivir de acuerdo con el plan de Dios?—Y seguramente los que lean los relatos de las obras y palabras del Maestro, desearán ir y hacer lo mismo que él hizo, aunque no comprendan todavía plenamente el significado espiritual de este mensaje. El alcanzar excelencia moral es un propósito digno para cada uno.

En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha dado al mundo este punto de vista: "El propósito de uno, un punto más allá de la fe, debiera ser el encontrar los pasos hacia la Verdad, el camino a la salud y la santidad." Y unas pocas páginas más adelante nos dice, como esto puede llevarse a cabo: "Los mortales tienen que dirigirse hacia Dios, sus afectos y propósitos tienen que volverse más espirituales—tienen que aproximarse a las interpretaciones más amplias de la existencia y alcanzar un concepto más adecuado de lo infinito,—para que el pecado y la mortalidad puedan desecharse" (pág. 241, 265).

Alguien cuyo propósito haya sido, seguir los "pasos hacia la Verdad," tal como se exponen en los Diez Mandamientos, el Sermón del Monte y el "nuevo mandamiento" de Jesús, y como se explican en la Ciencia Cristiana, se encontrará pronto bien adelantado en el camino a la salud y a la santidad; y encuentra, quizá sorprendido, que es un camino feliz por el cual muchos han andado delante de él. Tal vez sea un camino estrecho, pero ofrece más paz y satisfacción para el que lo halle, de lo que jamás haya podido encontrar en el camino ancho del malpensar y malobrar.

Jesús insistía en que todos amasen a Dios supremamente y que mirasen a su prójimo con benevolencia. Bien es verdad que si hiciéramos ésto, no sentiríamos siquiera la tentación de quebrantar los Diez Mandamientos; es decir, llevaríamos una vida buena y honrada, resistiendo con buen éxito la tentación de matar, robar, hablar falso testimonio contra nuestro prójimo, codiciar o cometer adulterio. Honraríamos a nuestro Padre-Madre Dios, y guardaríamos cada día como santo para El.

Las aspiraciones y motivos de vivir y obrar de acuerdo con los dictados de la conciencia son naturales y normales en niños que han sido educados correctamente. A veces un niño es tan consciente del amor y del bien, que está protegido del mal: muy a menudo es tan consciente de que él mismo es la expresión del amor y de la bondad, que no se da cuenta de los malos pensamientos de otros. Los padres pueden establecer en sus hijos en su tierna edad la idea de tener un objetivo en la vida que traiga consigo compañerismo, generosidad, industria, consideración, todos ellos expresándose en sus ocupaciones diarias. Mrs. Eddy dice: "No se puede hacer demasiado para proteger y guiar bien el pensamiento germinador y las inclinaciones de la juventud. El formar correctamente las primeras impresiones de la inocencia ayuda a perpetuar la pureza y a desarrollar el modelo inmortal, el hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Dios" (THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY—LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA, p. 261).

Los discípulos más avanzados también pueden guardar y dirigir sus propios pensamientos en consonancia con la Verdad y el Amor. El que reciba y se apropie una inspiración, por pequeña que sea, de vivir mejor, albergándola secretamente en su corazón y esforzándose abiertamente por llevarla a la práctica, encuentra que su vida llega a ser cada vez más productiva y progresiva. La consagración a la Verdad contribuye a formar el carácter, fomentando el bienestar del individuo y elevando así las condiciones del mundo. Los pensamientos malos y los objetivos erróneos—lo mismo que la casa que se edificó sobre la arena—caerán finalmente, por insistentes y vocingleros que parezcan presentarse. La Sagrada Escritura nos ofrece cimientos seguros para nuestra construcción individual. El perpetuar la pureza y desarrollar el "modelo inmortal, el hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios," es el objeto de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Springtide

THEN faith shall blossom as the rose,
And joy distill as morning dew!
And every cherished bud disclose
Its cloistered form anew.

Then hope shall spread as roots unbound,
And praise ascend from every tree.
And all that dwell upon the ground
Shall live and move in rhythmic round
Of mutual sympathy.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

The Spice Shop

IT STANDS behind the cathedral, at the corner of the Krautmarkt in Frankfurt-am-Main, past the lovely Garkuchenplatz and Roseneck, where shadows of rose and indigo lie softly on the sunny streets, and dreaming houses centuries old turn their painted facades toward the light. You may reach it by that mediaeval lane, Hinter dem Lämmchen, or by the narrow Gothic courtyard of the Metzgerhöfchen, where ancient timber-framed houses enclose a strip of sky.

A breathless summer noon is the hour above all others to seek out the Gewürzhaus, the spice shop. Its thin sweet scent fills every alley and lane for a hundred yards, or rises in sharp and pungent drifts on the hot air. Above the low windows, painted allegorical figures represent the continents and hold out horns of plenty, from which are poured the fruits of earth, with such beaming smiles as promise good will everywhere under the sun.

Behind the cloudy greenish glass panes the spice roots and great pods are piled, with tiny saucers of ground powder as decoration. Above them, a round genial German face looks out, nodding its approval of the golden sunshine, the wheeling swallows, the fragrant spicy air, and the friendly faces that peer in from the cobbled street.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy
The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, blue morocco paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

New Attack Made on Curley Budget; WPA Muddle Is Given Another Stir

Boston Today

Fire on Curley Budget Renewed

The big guns of the Republican opposition were trained on the Curley Administration in the House today as Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which has been attacking the Governor all this session, took the floor and amplified on the committee's recommendations for cuts in the Curley budget.

His principal point was directed against the Governor's request for $6,041,900 to be spent erecting new buildings for the department of mental diseases. Representative Bigelow flatly denied the Governor's contention that patients in the institutions are not properly cared for. He said the institutions are not now overcrowded.

Representative Bigelow pointed out that $22,760 has been appropriated for new buildings for the department during the last nine years and he charged that the annual report of the department discloses that the percentage of overcrowding last year was substantially lower than the average annual percentage during the 13 years preceding last year.

Governor Curley has laid special emphasis upon what he characterizezd as very unsatisfactory treatment accorded mental patients.

He asked for new buildings last year. He also urged passage of the so-called 48-hour law for state workers last year, largely on the plea that employees in the mental disease institutions were inhumane to patients because of the long hours they were compelled to serve.

Representative Bigelow urged that recommended cuts be retained in order that the state tax bill might be kept down. He predicted a state tax above $13,000,000. This is $3,000,000 above last year's tax.

Port Imports Reach New Highs

With wool imports for New England textile mills stil. leading the list, Boston's inbound foreign commerce continued to reach for new highs last week, according to information handed out today by Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard. Here are four sets of significant comparative figures contained in Mr. Maynard's recapitulation of port business for last week:

	1936	1935
Imports for consumption (value)	$3,035,410	$1,922,967
Imports for warehouse	1,561,676	172,612
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	554,481	204,299
Customs receipts	695,378	400,283

A total of 6,530,840 pounds of wool landed here last week, bringing the total for the fiscal year from July 1 to 87,114,501 pounds, compared with 9,221,426 pounds chalked up for the corresponding period last year. Indicative of the wider activity in mill centers is the fact that sub-ports of Lawrence and Springfield show relative increases in imports with those at Boston.

Lottery Cases Trial Postponed

Inquiry by the Federal Grand Jury into the reputed existing fake lottery swindles, which have been under investigation for the past few months by federal officials, was postponed today on the request of United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford. Mr. Ford announced that Harry M. Leen, who is handling the lottery cases, which include the $50,000 Worcester Beano game, is not quite ready to submit his evidence. The lottery hearings will begin early next week.

The jury did, however, return 10 indictments today before Judge Hugh D. McLellan, against 22 men and one woman. Nineteen men were charged with having an unregistered still in their possession. Three men and one woman were charged with the sale of manufactured tobacco on which no tax had been paid.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 40's tonight; Wednesday probably showers and slightly warmer; moderate northerly winds, shifting to southeast or south during Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers Wednesday and in northwest portion late tonight; slightly warmer Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday showers; slightly warmer.

Maine: Fair, slightly colder in the east portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy followed by showers.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds tonight becoming south on Wednesday; weather fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy followed by showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	46	Minneapolis	44	62
Bermuda	62	72	New Orleans	64	88
Chicago	56	56	New York	42	44
Denver	60	76	Norfolk	52	56
Helena	22	34	Philadelphia	46	56
Jacksonville	68	82	St. Louis	62	74
Kansas City	70	88	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	52	62	Washington	46	58
Miami	72	78			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 14.
B—Maximum, April 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:43 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Wednesday, 5 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

Elevated Street Across City Urged

IMMEDIATE construction of an elevated auto runway from Sumner Tunnel to Cottage Farm Bridge or some other outlying point was urged in Boston today by Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Commission. Such a project would cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, she estimated.

Current subway building under Tremont Street, with consequent bottling of traffic, has aggravated an already serious business district automobile problem, Miss Herlihy pointed out. This condition has focused thought on means for finding permanent solution to the traffic obstruction, and the elevated drive was thus evolved.

She said that the planning board has already considered some plans for the project, and will seek action on the proposal.

It's 'Batter Up' At Fenway Park

"It's going to be fine," the weather bureau assured anxious baseball fans who called today. The sun was out in a brilliant April day, the thermometer stood at 54 above (just after noon) and the prediction was that it would not fall lower than 52 before nightfall. The wind was moderate, 16 miles an hour from the northwest, so the stage was set for an auspicious opening of Boston's 1936 major-league baseball season.

Wes Ferrell will pitch and his brother, Rick Ferrell, will catch in this first game of Boston's pennant-minded Red Sox, who take on the Philadelphia Athletics. Some 30,000 spectators were scheduled to jam Fenway Park when the game was called at 3 p. m.

The line-up:

Boston	Philadelphia
Werber, rf	cf, Moses
Cramer, cf	2b, Warstler
Manush, lf	lf, Johnson
Foxx, 1b	rf, Puccinelli
Cronin, ss	3b, Higgins
McNair, 3b	1b, Oglesby
R. Ferrell, c	ss, Newsome
Melillo, 2b	c, Hayes
W. Ferrell, p	p, Dietrich

Tague's 'Lift' Rules in Tangle

When Postmaster Peter F. Tague issued new elevator sailing orders for the Federal Building, he thought that he had settled this major problem once and for all. Today, he was not quite sure about this.

His instructions, issued after he had waited 15 minutes for an elevator one day last week, were as follows:

"All the elevators on the Water Street side of the Devonshire Street corridor will stop at the odd floors on "Down" trips henceforth, and the cars on the Milk Street end will stop at the even floors on "Down" trips. On "Up" trips, all cars will stop at all floors when summoned. After 6 o'clock, those cars still running will stop on either "Up" or "Down" trips when summoned."

Today a new problem became somewhat acute. If one was on an odd-numbered floor—say, the fifteenth, for instance—he could not stop on the way down at any but odd-numbered floors. This was only the beginning. For despite a number of black lettered signs, explaining the new system, a number of persons tried to get elevators at the wrong end of the building for the floors on which they were stranded, and stood wistfully pushing buttons by the hour.

Whether he is going to give lessons in elementary reading or go back to the old system, Mr. Tague did not say today.

Certain it was, however, that even the least learned person, trapped in the building for the day, would be able to return tonight to home and family, exhausted by hazardous adventures today. It was considered a providential afterthought that directed Mr. Tague to have all elevators still running stop at all floors after 6 o'clock.

'Tobacco Road' Passes Censors

Boston will permit the play "Tobacco Road" to continue its engagement here, Mayor Mansfield announced today.

"All objectionable things in 'Tobacco Road' to all intents and purposes, seem to have been eliminated," the Mayor said, after a conference with the City Censor.

The Mayor said the most objectionable thing about the play was continual "taking of the name of the Diety in vain. All such references," declared the Mayor, "will have to be eliminated."

The Mayor said that censors would attend all performances of the play for the time being to be sure the objectionable features did not reappear.

Varnished Motor Plates in Order

Maybe it's the weather, maybe it's the materials, but whatever it is many Massachusetts auto registration plates are beginning to rust and the paint is peeling off.

This fact came to the notice of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today, and he urged all motorists to give their plates a coat of varnish. He pointed out that auto drivers are required by law to keep their plates readable and that use of varnish while the paint is still legible would prevent their having to pay $1 for new plates later.

Boston Today

WPA Issues Go to Washington

Even after a morning in which the smoke of charges and countercharges exchanged between Governor Curley and his chief Republican opponents was allowed to clear a bit, an aura of uncertainty and vagueness still hung over the local WPA situation.

Representative Christian A. Herter, abetted by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, bluntly charged William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, with failing to apply for WPA funds to be used in road and bridge replacement, although they asserted some $9,500,000 is available for such uses. Governor Curley denied the money was available and said that WPA funds were not to be used for highway and bridge replacements.

Paul Edwards, local WPA administrator, complicated the picture. In effect, his version of the situation is that such use of funds is not provided for in the WPA rules, but that it is possible exceptions are—or might be—made, and that he has not as yet received a definite, concrete, formal, properly filled out application for such a project, so that he could submit it to Washington for judgment.

Today found Governor Curley in Washington seeking an interview with Harry Hopkins, national WPA chief. He will try to iron out the matter. On his heels was Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. He also seeks specific information.

In essence, the problem is a simple one. Republicans would like to give the impression that Governor Curley and Commissioner Callahan have not applied for the funds because they would rather have state funds voted. Over state funds they naturally have complete jurisdiction, can grant contracts and give jobs. Under the WPA such matters are left in the hands of the Federal Government.

The Taxpayers Association point out that this State must necessarily contribute to the Federal Government which means the WPA, so it should get back as much as possible toward flood rehabilitation and relief. When the State pays for construction the local taxpayers bear all the burden, it is pointed out.

The Federal Government, on the other hand, keeps its policy flexible, trying to meet needs of individual communities and situations as nearly as possible without too rigid rules. For this reason, WPA officials cannot give a definite answer on a project until all aspects of the case are submitted and studied.

Quite naturally, the Federal Government wishes each community to pay as much toward a project as it is able. For these reasons when a blanket request comes in, it usually gets a blanket refusal. Such seems to have been the situation in the Massachusetts applications.

Three New Racing Proposals Heard

The Suffolk Downs race track is in a parlous financial condition, it was intimated today by Charles F. Adams, chairman of the track's board of directors, before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, who heard arguments on three proposed racing measures, two of which would increase the taxation on dog racing.

Bills heard by the committee were for the following purposes:

1. **Increase the horse-race tax** from 3½ to 4 per cent of the total intake and the impost on dog racing from 5 to 6 per cent. These increases were recommended by the Committee on Taxation and that part affecting horse tracks was opposed by Mr. Adams.

He declared that Suffolk Downs, which must work off an initial debt of $2,000,000 before bondholders can be paid any returns, took in only $200,000 last season—less than half the annual amount necessary to meet bond payments. Mr. Adams said that this meant the track has no working capital.

At present, the law requires that 90 per cent of the total horse track intake go to the bettors, 3½ per cent to the State and the remainder to the track itself. Increasing the State's share to 4 per cent would reduce the profit by $150,000 in the case of Suffolk Downs, Mr. Adams said, thus causing the track's profits to fall to $50,000.

2. **Allow the Auditing Department** to audit the pari-mutuel intake, instead of the State Racing Commission, which is now the rule. With the exception of the State Income Department, the Racing Commission is the only state agency whose accounts are not taken care of by the Auditing Department, Mr. Buckley said. Auditors now at the tracks are paid as much as $12 a day. Mr. Buckley would pay them $7, and declared that they could be hired for as little as $4.

Charles F. Connors, chairman of the Racing Commission, opposed Mr. Buckley's bill. He said such legislation would cause confusion at the tracks, since the state auditors could not get the figures out quickly enough. As far as any saving was concerned, Mr. Connors declared that this was overestimated by Mr. Buckley and pointed out that the Racing Commission was asking for less money to meet administration expense than last year. Efficient auditors could not be secured for $4 a day, he declared.

3. **Increase the dog race tax** from 5 to 6 per cent of the total intake but leave the horse race tax as it is now.

Philadelphia Orchestra Comes to Town

By a Staff Photographer

Traveling Musicians Travel in Style — **Leopold Stokowski**

R. H. Green, Train Conductor, and the Special Train Which Is Home to the Philadelphia Orchestra on Its Transcontinental Tour Are Shown at the Upper Left. At the Right Is Leopold Stokowski, Conductor of the Orchestra. Lower Left—Cameras Take the Place of Musical Instruments as Robert McGinnis, Clarinet, Takes a Picture of Louis Gabowitz, First Violin

Federal Control For Textile Trade Passes First Test

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—A House labor subcommittee today reported favorably the Ellenbogen bill for federal regulation of the textile industry.

Latest draft of the bill, which has been rewritten twice from its original form, was introduced in the House by Representative Ellenbogen (D), of Pennsylvania, and is expected to be considered by the full labor committee on Thursday.

The measure, said by its authors to meet any conceivable constitutional test, has been modified drastically from its original form, partly to meet objections of manufacturers and largely to bring it within constitutional bounds.

It provides for a textile commission to administer the act, with authority to fix minimum wages for skilled, semiskilled and unskilled labor on the basis of a 35-hour maximum week. Time and one half is provided for overtime, with double pay for Sunday and holiday work.

Production control would be provided by ordering curtailment of production when overproduction menaced the industry.

The bill would direct the commission to order curtailment first through elimination of the third or midnight shift, either entirely or in part.

Stokowski Hunts for Breakfast As His Musical Train Pulls In

Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, interviewed this morning at Symphony Hall was in a very human mood. He was not the transcendent Stokowski leading one of his own transcriptions of Bach or Wagner. He was behaving merely like a typical man who has been without breakfast for four hours.

The special train which is carrying him and the orchestra on its transcontinental tour arrived in town at 5:30 this morning and parked on the outer track in the Boston & Albany commissary yard fronting along Boylston Street in back of the Hotel Lenox for its Boston stay.

Nattily attired in a blue suit and brushing his great shock of hair with his hand, Mr. Stokowski was amiable enough, turning one way and another as he was photographed. "Get it over with as quickly as possible, boys," he said, "I'm hungry." He did muster enough curiosity to ask one photographer how the tiny battery fired off the flash bulbs. Presently he was whisked off to breakfast in tow of the orchestra managers.

A Very Modern Train

As the Monitor reporter neared the Boston and Albany yard on Exeter Street the strains of Lawrence Tibbett singing "Wotan's Farewell" from "Die Walküre," drew his attention to one of the train's many conveniences, two loudspeakers playing from the last car.

The special train consisting of seven bedroom cars and two baggage cars, gorgeously titled "Othello" and "Patti," is painted with two broad yellow stripes its entire length.

Mounting the stairs into the club car, the reporter found a complete system for sound entertainment of the members of the orchestra. A $900 library of records and a new type high fidelity radio-phonograph on which to enjoy them is installed in the car. In addition, there is another double turntable connected with a separate amplifier to play the two speakers mounted outside which will attract public attention to the train. And, of course, many of the records in this library will be very familiar to the orchestra members as the Philadelphia orchestra has contributed a great deal of the symphonic literature to the RCA-Victor Company which is sponsoring the transcontinental trip.

Musicians Go Sightseeing

The membership of the train, according to H. C. Green, the train's conductor, a Philadelphia railroad man, is 112 including three woman members of the orchestra. At the moment Miss Elsa Hilger, cellist, and Marjorie Tyre, one of the two women harpists, had left the train on a sightseeing tour. There is no rehearsal of the orchestra in Bos-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Curley Asks Aid Of Roosevelt For Flood Relief Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Gov. James M. Curley, of Massachusetts, today sought from President Roosevelt an executive order that would make it possible for him to direct the spending of federal flood reconstruction funds in Massachusetts.

At present a tentative allotment of $3,000,000 has been made for use in the State by the Works Progress Administration and projects calling for an expenditure of $640,000 are actually under way. All of these projects, including street improvements, sidewalk repair, bridge construction and purification of water supplies, are administered by the State Works Progress Administrator who has long been at outs with the Governor.

Admits Criticism

Admitting that he had been criticized for not soliciting federal funds for flood reconstruction in Massachusetts, Governor Curley came to Washington today to confer with federal officials as to facilities available. He went first to the public works administration where he hoped to find $11,000,000 available for the construction of Massachusetts highways and bridges on a loan and grant basis, but he was told by Col. Horatio B. Hackett, deputy PWA administrator, that no money is available through the PWA for flood work at the present time.

Asked why he did not make use of Works Progress money for the construction of bridges, the Governor explained that WPA money was granted only in amounts up to $100,000 per project and that it goes only for propects in cities and towns. He conferred with Harry L. Hopkins, Work Progress Administrator on the possibility of liberalizing rules today.

The Governor took his problem up with the President, urging him to issue an executive order making money available to the State of Massachusetts. He reported afterward that the President was "interested" and promised to give the matter his early attention.

The Governor evinced much interest in the move to further flood control in New England by means of interstate compacts. He pointed out that various states already have power to set up the necessary authorities, but action was postponed a year ago because of the high cost. The total sum would have been saved in this one year of destructive floods, he judged.

Henry G. Chadwick, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health, has been designated by the Governor to represent him at hearings tomorrow on the bill proposed by Representative William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut looking toward such compacts for flood control on New England rivers. The Governor will return to Boston tonight.

Destroyer Clark Out for Its Tests

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, secretary of the Boston Marine Society, holder of the record for guiding government boats on their trial trips, chalked up another vessel on his list at 4 o'clock this morning when, from the bridge of the new destroyer Clark, he guided that vessel downstream and into Massachusetts Bay for the builder's trials.

Drastic Change In Educational Methods Urged

Ban on Arithmetic Until Junior High School Is Advocated

Volunteers Sought

Lower Grades Would Stress Music, Character and Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 14—Formation of a volunteer class to test the merit of a "challenging experiment in elementary education" was recommended yesterday by Chester A. Moody, superintendent of schools in this city, in his annual report to the Board of Education.

Mr. Moody believes that such courses as arithmetic, history and geography have no proper place in the curriculum until the junior high school grades, and suggests as the basis of the experiment that these courses be replaced by music, literature, modern languages and health and character education.

Volunteers Asked

But since tradition prevents such wholesale revision of the elementary curriculum, he explains that "only an effort on the part of the school authorities and interested volunteer parents in a frank experiment could reveal the unusual possibilities in such a change."

"The plan is enough different," the superintendent continued, "from the traditional elementary school course so that instead of an arbitrary arrangement of the course in any school, volunteers should be asked for an eight-year experiment in this modern type of elementary school education."

Explains Proposals

Mr. Moody, formerly superintendent of schools in Arlington, Mass., expressed the hope that by September, 1937, there can be offered to parents of second-grade pupils the opportunity to volunteer in the experiment.

In setting forth the reasons for his recommendations that arithmetic, history and geography be eliminated from the elementary school curriculum, he maintained that the younger a child is, the easier it is for him to learn a new language; that tastes in music and literature are acquired early; and that health habits and strength of character are the results of proper environment in childhood.

Supervised Study Periods

Subjects that require ability to reason, such as arithmetic, he declared to be much more easily taught in Junior and Senior High grades than in elementary schools.

In his report Mr. Moody said he had outlined his plan recently before a group of parents and it had been so well received that he feels the time may be drawn near when an educational experiment along the lines of his program would be acceptable locally.

Another recommendation made by the superintendent was that more and more valuable use of the supervised study period should be made by teachers in both High and Junior High schools in teaching students how to study.

Rettich Appeal Hearing Tomorrow

The appeals of Carl Rettich and three confederates who robbed a Fall River mail truck of $129,000 on Jan. 23, 1935, will be heard tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Attorney William R. Scharton, representing the convicted men, will claim that their constitutional rights were violated by the illegal use of a federal search warrant.

The Government's case will be presented by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford and one of his assistants, John A. Canavan. They will claim that the testimony of Rettich and also of Joseph Fisher, who pleaded guilty, made any evidence which might have been obtained by the use of a search warrant legal. A Rhode Island state warrant used in the search of Rettich's home at Warwick, R. I., will also be introduced by the Government.

Rettich, John McGlone, Charles Harrigan, Thomas Dugan, and Fisher are now serving 25-year sentences at Alcatraz prison.

Dust Gathers On No-Toot Law

At 11 o'clock on the evening of March 24, an ordinance went into effect which made it possible for persons blowing their auto horns between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. to be arrested. Today, it was pointed out by police officials that the score for the new law so far was exactly zero—no complaints, no arrests and nothing done about nocturnal horn tooting.

Those who declared stoutly when the law was signed by Mayor Mansfield that it was merely another legislative dust gatherer to clutter up the ordinance books, were inclined to remark "I told you so," today.

When the law was passed, it was said that its existence would put an end to the nuisance of horn blowing after 11. Opponents of the act were asking today: "Where is—or was—the nuisance?" And nobody was quite prepared to answer, not even Mayor Mansfield, whose signature adorns the no-toot law.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in the Town Hall, Winchester, at 8.

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand, John Litel, as District Attorney, succeeding the late Edmund Breese. Ruth Matteson and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake, Fiske O'Hara and other. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel, by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston and Peggy Asheroft. Fenway: 1:10, 4:06, 7:02, 9:58. Paramount: 10:27 a. m., 1:13, 3:59, 6:46, 9:30. Also "Snowed Under," featuring George Brent, Genevieve Tobin and Glenda Farrell. Fenway: 2:48, 5:44, 8:40. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

MODERN—Sylvia Sidney and Fred MacMurray in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 11:19 a. m., 2:46, 6:23, 10. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." 9:30 a. m., 12:57, 4:34, 8:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Every Saturday Night," featuring Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, and June Lang. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:25, 6:28, 9:30.

EXETER—Paul Muni and J. Hutchinson in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 3:20, 6:15, 9:08. Also "Every Saturday Night," featuring June Lang and Thomas Beck. 2:15, 5:09, 7:55.

METROPOLITAN—Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:20, 8, 10:30. Stage: Ray Noble and his orchestra. "Musical Impressions," conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Garden Murder Case," co-starring Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:35, 8:20.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travelogue, "Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise," "Cartoonist Nightmare," "The Seeing Eye," "Stop, Look and Guess," "Get Rich Quick," also latest newsreels.

FINE ARTS—"The Land of Promise," a dramatic story of the Jews recreating their national life in Palestine. Film directed by Judah Leman. 2:20, 4:15, 6:10, 8, 9:50. At 12:45 daily, recorded concert by the London Symphony Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Daily preceding the 2 o'clock screening, the Temple Choirs, assisted by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Henry Gideon, director.

TREMONT—Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "Oil Lamps of China." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 10. Also "Hideout," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Robert Montgomery. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Sweet Adeline." Also "Wicked Woman," featuring M. Christians.

UNIVERSITY—"Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Music Goes Round," with Harry Richman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Count of Monte Cristo." Also "By Candlelight."

UPTOWN—"The Country Doctor." 2:05, 5:20, 8:35. Also Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15.

BOSTON — "The Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres, Isabel Jewell and Jimmy Ellison. 10:54 a. m., 1:52, 4:50, 7:48, 10:27. Stage: Charles "Buddy" Rogers and his California Cavaliers in revue, "Studio Scandals."

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Concert by Elin Moberg, soprano; Anna Kallgren and Mildred Bergonzoni, pianists. 8:15. Open to the public.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. New Legion Hall, Central Square. 8.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, S. O. Braslavsky, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 8:15.

Other Events

STUART CLUB (102 Fenway)—Historical motion pictures presented under the auspices of the Child-Walker School of Fine Arts. 8:30. (Call Com. 6000 for information.)

Radio Programs On Page 10

ADVERTISING CLUB—Talk on "Paper," by Ellsworth Geist, of the S. D. Warren Company. Herald-Traveler Auditorium. 6:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Puppet show, "Rip Van Winkle," at Mr. Punch's Workshop, 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Dinner in honor of foreign consuls. 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

ZONTA CLUB—Talk by Miss Mary E. Driscoll. Music by Pierino DiBlasio, violinist, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Joan Schulz, 264 Boylston Street. 6.

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL — Dinner meeting. Address on "Does Social Justice Demand Constitutional Change?" by Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Alfred Baker Lewis and Francis Clay Harley. 364 Boylston Street. 6:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Dinner meetings of the N. E. Railroad Club and the N. E. Road Builders' Association. Both at 6:30.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "L'Altro Figlio," with entr'acte music conducted by Albert Holmes, William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"World Friendships," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. Centre Club, 181 Stoughton Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 9:05 a. m.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Official visit by Henry P. Porter, governor 31st district. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Lecture on "The French Achievement for European Music," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt. Paine Hall, Harvard Music Building. 4:30.

HORTICULTURAL HALL — Last of the series of monthly meetings sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Boston Gardeners and Florists' Club. Illustrated lecture on "Flora of Scotland," by Prof. James R. Jack of M. I. T. 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Ship Models" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Meeting of the Suffolk County committee. Addresses by Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis and Carl Dennett. 46 Beacon Street. 3.

CHELSEA WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Circus." Cary School, Cary Avenue. 10.

Budget Faces Many Barriers On Road From Curley to Law

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By tomorrow afternoon the Republican and Democratic members of the House of Representatives should be at logger heads over Governor Curley's budget. Will it be passed as submitted by the Governor, or will it be pruned as recommended by the Republican majority Ways and Means Committee? This question will dominate Beacon Hill attention for at least another week.

Many casual political readers admit to a complete mystification regarding the budget. They don't understand its origin, why the Governor fights for its passage, and why the Ways and Means Committee has power to recommend its amendment. While the Legislature is now engaged in the struggle for its passage, a clarification of some of the high points in its history might be of assistance.

Preparing the Budget

Budget recommendations are based upon the experiences of past budgets. Toward the end of the year, the various state departments and divisions, studying the sums spent the year before and attempting to forecast next year's need, submit to the Governor their estimates. In many instances the Governor confers with the heads of the departments, regarding the proposed expenditures.

The budget in its broad outline is then read by the Governor in his annual speech to the Legislature. The entire budget as recommended by the Governor is then printed and is available to the public.

This budget, known as "the Governor's budget" is then referred by the House of Representatives to the Joint Ways and Means Committee, composed of members of both the Senate and the House. This committee then holds public hearings on each separate item of the budget and there are some 600 items in the Massachusetts budget. At this time the various heads of the departments are summoned to explain increases or decreases in proposed appropriations. After each public hearing a private hearing is held in which the committee decides whether it will recommend the item as submitted or recommend that it be altered.

When the committee has considered every item it draws up its report of recommended changes and files it with the clerk of the House. This new budget is then sent to the printers, during which interval the Administration forces and the anti-Administration forces make ready their cannonade for the fight in the House.

Bond Issue Explained

At the first reading of the committee-amended budget in the House the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee gives an address, in which he explains the committee's recommendations. This year the speech of the chairman, who is Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, a Republican, is expected to deal principally with an attack upon the Governor's proposed $9,000,000 bond issue, which the committee recommends be scrapped.

On the following day the budget is usually ready item by item, and those items acceptable to the House are then passed. Those about which there is any question however—and these usually include all those for which the Ways and Means Committee have recommended a cut—are listed. When all the undebated items have been disposed of, those on the list are introduced and are debated upon the floor of the House. It is during this debate and the subsequent vote that pro- and anti-Administration forces reveal their relative strength.

After the budget has been given its second and third readings, it is passed to be enacted. It is then sent to the Senate, where a similar debating process is gone through. The Senate may hold up the budget until both branches are in agreement over the items. After it has been passed to be enacted by the Senate, it goes back to the House, which, with the Senate, passes it to be engrossed, it then becomes law.

J. G. H.

and of course . . .

W. V. SLOCUM

GUARANTEED COLD FUR STORAGE

for your fine furs

Call Kenmore 1340

647 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Repairing :: Restyling :: Cleaning

Luzier's Mail Order Beauty Service

Offering a complete array of quality products in strengths and shades to suit each one's individual requirements.

CLEANSING CREAM and FINISHING CREAM
4 oz. $1.65
8 oz. 2.75
16 oz. 4.95

Spring Special PERFUMES
Sweet Pea
½ oz., $1.65; 1 oz., $2.75; 2 oz., $4.95
Gardenia
½ oz., $2.20; 1 oz., $4.12; 2 oz., $7.70
Violet
½ oz., $2.20; 1 oz., $4.12; 2 oz., $7.70
Sonya (Oriental)
½ oz., $2.30; 1 oz., $5.50; 2 oz., $10.17

FACE POWDERS
Regular Powder (Light) $1.10 and $2.75
Signature (Medium) $2.20
Lu-Mar (Heavy) $2.20 and $3.85

Order by Mail

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Should your selection prove unsatisfactory in any way, return within 10 days and money fully refunded.

Above prices include postage and mailing. In ordering make-up stipulate color of hair, eyes and skin, and also texture of skin—dry, oily, or normal.

115 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Ambergris Suspected In Find on Rye Beach

RYE, N. H., April 14 (AP)—Bernard C. Small, a Rye stone mason, awaited today a chemist's analysis of a substance he believed to be ambergris, a valuable ingredient used in manufacture of perfume, which he reported he found on the shore of Rye beach.

A Gloucester, Mass., chemist, who made a preliminary examination, informed Small it bore a striking resemblance to ambergris. He said he would give him definite information later in the week. Mr. Small said, if it proves to be ambergris, it would be worth several thousand dollars.

Miniature Theater Spurs Interest in Dramatics

East Boston community group designs own sets and lighting effects on tiny stage — Talented youngsters produce play based on Chaucer tale in WPA contest.

Workshop Group of the East Boston Community Theater

Because of the ingenuity of Elsie Perlot, who directs dramatics under the aegis of the WPA, and the enthusiasm of a small but talented group of boys and girls, East Boston is the possessor of a remarkably complete miniature theater and the East Boston Community Theater is enjoying no little success in the current WPA play contest with R. R. Coomes' stage version of Chaucer's renowned "Pardonner's Tale."

To discover the tie which binds the poetry of the fourteenth-century England with a modernistic, chromium and black trimmed model theater (used only for lighting and scenery experiments, and not for actual productions), one must make his way to Room 23 at the Central Square Center, East Boston. It is more than likely that the small stage will be set for a scene from "The Pardonner's Tale," which these young stagecrafters will present Wednesday evening in the semifinal round of the community theater play contest, at Brighton.

Modern Lighting Effects

The model theater set is conceived in the modern manner—black cyclorama with an arched opening at the back and a tree silhouetted against the dim shadows beyond. The lighting is centered by means of two small flashlights used as "spots" which are focussed so that the acting area alone is lighted, with the background in shadow. As a matter of fact, this effect could not be duplicated in actual production, because of the limited electrical equipment at the disposal of community theater groups.

But this very scene is an example of how the miniature theater is helping Miss Perlot to develop the literary tastes of her charges.

"Probably 'The Pardonner's Tale' would never have been produced if it hadn't been for the model stage," she said. "I couldn't get the group interested enough in the play to want to do any work on it. Chaucer seemed dull to them. But they were willing enough to make settings for the play.

Enthusiasms Kindled

"That stimulated their imaginations and made them see dramatic values in the script that they hadn't seen before," she continued. "It wasn't long before they were just as keen about putting on the play as they were about making settings for it."

The stage, which is quite naturally the pride of the community theater workship, is about four feet square and made of plywood covered with blue metal paper trimmed in chromium and black. The proscenium opening is 30 by 21 inches, and is backed by a silver drop curtain which is raised and lowered by motor. Beyond that is a curtain of peacock blue sequin, trimmed with silver braid.

The stage has a complete lighting equipment, consisting of 96 lights, including foots and three rows of border lights in four colors. These are attached to a rheostat by means of which their intensity can be dimmed or brightened. Miniature floodlights and spotlights will be constructed next.

"And eventually," says Gordon Dillon, the young electrician of the group, "we're going to build a control panel so that we can operate the entire lighting system by remote control from the audience, just as in the most up-to-date theaters. Another thing we are going to arrange is a cut-out switch for the curtain, so that it will stop automatically when it reaches the proper height."

As the production of "The Pardonner's Tale" demonstrates, the model stage is by no means a toy. It provides the group with practical experience in stagecraft, Miss Perlot points out.

Unable because of lack of space to construct their own settings in full size, the members of the little theater design and construct miniature settings for the plays which they intend to produce and set them up on a model stage. The settings are built of canvas according to a definite scale of one inch to a foot, in exact imitation of the regulation size set of the commercial theater. After being painted and set up on the stage, experiment discloses the most effective lighting.

A visit to the workshop finds a long work bench littered with paints, wood, canvas, tape, gelatine slides, painted set pieces and miniature furniture, around which sit about a dozen young people. One worker is busy tinting a tree to rival nature. Another "builds" a stone wall with a finesse which would be the envy of a stone mason. Still another frames a colored gelatine slide to assure the proper lighting effects, while Electrician Dillon pokes at the rheostat with a screw driver.

Somebody enters the room with a mysterious looking green metal box. Work ceases while everyone crowds about to examine its contents, while Miss Perlot explains, laughingly, "It's a make-up kit—the prize for winning the elimination round in the play-acting contest."

Ages in Miss Perlot's group range from 17 to 20 and, besides enthusiasm and hard work, talent seems to be the rule. At 18, one member, Edwin Francis, is the composer of an operetta, "The Pirate King," for which another member of the group, James Grasso, wrote the libretto. The whole work is now under revision preparatory to production. Still another worker, Carmen Caruso, won a year's scholarship at the Leland Powers School with a recitation of his part as the Second Reveller in "The Pardonner's Tale."

Dancer and Impressario

Salvy Caponigro and Marion Celeste are the artists of the group. Marion is also an adept tangoist and waltzer, teaming up with Eugene Di Girolamo.

Eugene takes some good-natured chaffing from his fellow craftsmen for his pretensions as an impresario. He leads a troupe of thespians on his own account, known as "The Travers Players." He explains with some diffidence that his "stage name" is Kelvin Travers. Despite the fact that some disrespectful wag has suggested that "Travesty Players" might be a more appropriate title, Eugene—or Kelvin, as the case may be—drew an audience of 350 people to his last performance of "The Ghost of a Chance," one of Miss Perlot's plays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Program Features Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Sox-Philadelphia game	Giants-Brooklyn game
5:15 Talk by G. A. R. Commander	Dansante; dance music	Garu Moore and His Band	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Checker Board"; variety	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie; sketch		"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs; orch.
6:15 Captain Tim's Story	Terry and Ted; sketch	"News of Youth"	Male quartet; pianists
6:30 News; political talk; sports	Bright Spot: recordings	Scores; Ray Jones, songs	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; soloist
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; sketch	Talk, Rep. McCormack, Mass.
7:15 Political speaker	"Human Side of the News"	Soloists; popular orchestra	Yankee News Service
7:30 Lum and Abner; songs	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Nature League sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	Beake Carter, news comment	"Soft Lights & Sweet Music"
8:00 Crime Clues: Spencer Dean serial dramatic sketch	Leo Reisman and orchestra; soloists; Phillips Lord	Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff, Frank Munn; concert orch, Ken Murray; Phil Regan, tenor; Morgan's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator. Terry O'Toole, Irish songs
8:15			
8:30 Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance		"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists;
8:45 Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist		popular orchestra
9:00 Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	"String Sinfonia"; Alfred
9:15 Ruth Etting, songs	People"; sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Wallenstein, conductor
9:30 Address, James A. Reed, at	Donald Novis; Jane Pickens;	Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians; soloists	Brittons's Orchestra
9:45 Kansas City, Mo.	Duchin's Orch.; orchestra		News Service
10:00 Pan American Union program; speaker; soloists; or,	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	"Brusiloff's Notebook: soloists; popular orchestra
10:15 WBZA Players from Spring-	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra	Julian Woodworth's Orchestra
10:30 field studio	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	Dramatizations of the news	Talk, H. M. Harrison, M. P.
10:45	"Salute" program	Spotlight Revue: variety	
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecaste, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Willard Robison and his Deep
11:15 and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Brittons's Orchestra	River Orchestra; soloist
11:30 Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45 Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Mrs. Jesse Crawford, organist	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), National Student Federation talks.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour; concert orchestra.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay; orch.
8:15 WMEX (WACA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:15 WAAB, Singers: chorus, from Jordan Hall, Roy Harlow, conductor; soloists.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Benny Rubin's Variety Show: Lester Vail; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonia: concert orch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Democratic State Committee dinner; address, Postmaster General James A. Farley, "The Keynote of the 1936 Campaign."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5.00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

ADVERTISING is an ECONOMIC BENEFIT

A leading economist says: "Efficient advertising is an economic asset and not a waste, as some consumers seem to think. Instead of increasing prices it really has lowered them. This comes about through the economies of mass production and American business development that would have been impossible without advertising.

"The cost of advertising is greatly exaggerated in the mind of the public. The average successful business does not spend over 1.5 per cent of its net sales for advertising. Some firms show as low as 8-10 of 1 per cent."

Boston Better Business Bureau

80 Summer Street

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

Distinctive Hair Styling

All Kinds of Beauty Work

Permanent Waving with or without machine or electricity, $7.50 and up

Customers presenting this advertisement receive $1.00 credit on a permanent this week.

Patch's Beauty Salon

DEVonshire 8907

41 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

At 292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

LONgwood 3005

AUTO REPAIRING

BODY WORK—PAINTING

Expert Motor and Ignition Work

Official Brake and Light Station

All work guaranteed

H. W. JOHNSON & CO., INC.

Even King James I, Back in 1607, Had to Consider Homestead Plan

AMHERST, Mass., April 14 (AP)—Prof. Robert P. Holdsworth, head of the forestry department at Massachusetts State College, said today government projects to establish subsistence homesteads in the United States were not new.

Professor Holdsworth said John Manwood, gentleman gamekeeper of the Forest of Waltham in England, submitted a report to Sir Julius Caesar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 27, 1607, suggesting subsistence homesteading.

Manwood proposed that King James I grant 100 acres of land to each 5000 yeomen from his "forests, parks and chases . . . which, by reason that the same is not inclosed nor inhabited with honest and industrious people, that may convert the same into tillage, and pasture, and other such profitable uses for the good of the common wealth, His Majesty receiveth no profit thereof."

By establishing "homesteaders" on the idle land Manwood said "His Majesty shall be better enabled in force and strength, by raising of so many able subjects, his subsidy so much increased, the common wealth greatly enriched, and bettered, by providing of so many dwelling houses for so many desolate people, which now do want place of habitation."

"This will also bring down the price of beef, mutton, butter, cheese, corn and grain," Manwood added, "and all manner of victuals, which will be a means to set a number of idle people on work, whereby to avoid idleness and drunkenness, and all other foul vices which do reign chiefly by idleness."

League Medal Sent to Hearst

Having named William Randolph Hearst, well-known publisher, as their honorary president, Harvard's newly formed League of Yellow Journalists announced that the medal symbolizing this honor was on its way to Mr. Hearst today. The medal is done in bright red, white and blue ribbons.

William A. Kirstein of Tampa, Fla., president of the league, has announced the following aims and ideals by which it seeks to increase newspaper circulation:

(1) Exploitation of patriotism, (2) instigation of foreign war, (3) publication of stolen letters and telegrams, (4) manufacturing of misleading propaganda, (5) political crusades against persons disagreeing with its aims and methods, (6) support for all bonus and pension schemes, and (7) extermination of the red menace in colleges, prep schools, and kindergartens.

Hagood May Retire Soon

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Friends of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, who was restored to active duty yesterday after a period of suspension because he criticized WPA, say he will soon retire to enter private business. General Hagood left last night to take over command of the 8th Army Corps Area at Chicago, a post assigned him by President Roosevelt. He is reported to have been offered a high post with a Chicago mail order house.

Stokowski Hunts for Breakfast As His Musical Train Pulls In

(Continued from Page 9)

ton so the members were free to do what they liked this morning.

Orchestra members are issued a substantial amount of expense money which they may use for meals, entertainment or hotel, if they desire. Many of them had already left to see the sights in Boston. Each member carries an itinerary with him giving all the particulars of the tour and the times of rehearsals and concerts.

As one might expect in a great orchestra there are many other talents hidden behind the black coats which reduce them to a common denominator at concerts. Many cameras were in evidence. The orchestra has many camera fans and one member even carries along his developing and printing equipment with him.

Plenty of Cooks Aboard

Music and meals go together and so many of the members are proficient cooks. Though there is a private chef aboard the train, many of the members are going to prepare the characteristic dishes of their native countries as their contribution against gastronomic monotony during the tour.

The two guest conductors of the tour are Saul Caston and Charles O'Connell. Mr. Caston had gone off on a sightseeing tour, while Mr. O'Connell had gone ahead to Springfield, his home city and the next concert engagement of the orchestra, where he will conduct.

And what of the three women members of the orchestra? Miss Hilger, cellist of the orchestra, when not out sightseeing, is busily crocheting a bedspread on the long train ride. Miss Phillips, wife of Samuel Rosenbaum and mother of a year-old baby girl, knits sweaters for her child to while away the long hours.

After the concert in Springfield tomorow night the special train will leave for Toronto, Ont., and then go to Chicago. Its tour will extend throughout the Middle West, as far south as New Orleans and out to Santa Barbara and San Francisco on the Pacific coast. No Pacific Northwest cities are included on the tour. In all, this very musical train, both figuratively and literally, will cover about 11,311 miles, visit 28 cities, and give 36 concerts between the period of April 11 and May 17.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring may be only a few weeks old, but summer is apparently just around the corner . . . as far as Paine Furniture Company is concerned. For they've given over their entire first floor to the latest in summer furniture for the home, porch, and lawn.

* * *

Chromium Furniture

Much of this space is devoted to "The House of Gleam" . . . five homey rooms that feature the latest developments in gleaming, mirrorlike chromium furniture. And if you think you've already seen some mighty attractive furniture of this type . . . just wait until you see Paine's present display. It's downright scintillating!

Its utter simplicity appeals to us immensely. Probably because of our desire to clean and care for furniture in a minimum amount of time, with a minimum amount of effort! But surely nobody could ever object to chromium furniture on the grounds that it was too "fussy" . . . because really we've never seen a piece in which there was even a suggestion of "misdirected energy" on the part of the designer. There's never any unnecessary decoration, and no dust catching niches. Every line is there for a purpose, and you may be sure that that purpose is practical . . . otherwise it would have been done away with in the first place. Its styling is indisputably modern without being modernistic; yet it's durable and designed for comfort.

And speaking of comfort, comfort in the nth degree has been reached in Paine's wheeled chaise longue. It's just one of those things, that once in, you'll never want to get out of it! And . . . shades of our grandfather's day . . . if it hasn't a "buggy top" that smashes right back, if you wish. Furthermore, we found we could put it up and down alone, so you see it's truly a "one-man top," and you won't have to call in the neighbors for help.

* * *

'Bun' Cushions

Scalloped white fringe borders the top, and the many old-fashioned, knobby brass nails that have been hammered in add a novel decorative note. Roly-poly "bun" cushions that have plenty of "give," complete the idea of comfort. There's a lot of sense to these new cushions, too, for, though they really are a series of long, narrow separate little cushions, they're all fastened together securely. But because of the fact that they've been made in sections, the stuffing can't loosen up and slide around into uncomfortable (not to mention unsightly), lumpy bunches here and there.

The chaise longue to which we refer is made of what we'd call heavy bamboo, covered with brilliant yellow fabric, and can be picked up by the handle at the end, and wheeled to any desirable location.

Perfectly mammoth umbrellas take the center of the stage in groupings of lawn furniture. But there's nary a lawn-green among them! Instead there are electric blues that are generously studded with giant size silver stars, flame reds relieved by big white dots, and umbrellas that are bordered with fringe and little balls, as well as by nautical looking rope.

* * *

Shaggy Tweed Rugs

But all the new things aren't on the first floor by any means. Paine's second floor is doing very well by itself in the way of new rugs. Now shaggy tweed may sound like a dog to you, but it's really a new rug on the tweedy type. It's American loomed in the new Continental Axminster weave, in color combinations of coral rust, jade green, Roman taupe, October brown and briarwood.

Then there's another rug that's finding favor among women who demand that their rugs not only have plenty of style, but also be practical. These are the Vagabond knotted rugs. They look and feel as if they'd stand a lifetime of good hard wear, the uneven all-wool pile giving an attractive tufted effect; and they have a co-operative way of fitting into almost any room. May we emphasize the fact, too, that the tufts will not fall out; nor can little Willie pick them out. . . . that is, not without the aid of a pair of pliers!

We've saved the "frosting" until last. It's the best looking bedspread we've seen; not a bit "fussed up," and it's one on which (if you were just too tired to remember to turn it back), you could take a nap, and it would come up looking just as fresh. At a distance you might take it for a solid chenille spread, but it isn't. It's made of unbleached cotton, on which there are endless rows of buff chenille. A square design centers it . . . of embroidered chenille in such beautiful shades as salmon pink, jade green, yellow and Copenhagen blue.

And Other Things

Honorable mention to: Paine's lovely new cretonnes by the yard. The hand-hooked rug.—8x10 — with the beautiful floral design worked out in a huge oval in the center, at the unbelievably low price of $58.50! The array of summer sofa cushions for something like $1.25. The hardy looking Surakas . . . Sisal rugs in either plain or black patterns. And the chintz draperies that are all ready to hang . . . for as little as $5, $6.50 and $7.50 a pair. Fully lined, wide ruffles, pleated ruffles, and ruffles with corded edges. Poinsettia, dahlia and poppy designs, and a good selection of colors. And the oil silk curtains for the bathroom. Plain or with coin dots. Priscilla headings (ruffled tops), and in such good looking combinations as black and white, yellow and green, and tangarine and natural. They're about 1¾ yards long, and may be had for $4 a pair . . . or by the yard if you prefer to make up your own.

J. T.

Transmission Stations Ask for Power Increase

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Permission to increase its daytime power from 2500 to 5000 watts was asked of the Communications Commission yesterday by WNAC, Boston.

An application to increase its night power from 500 to 1000 watts and move its transmitter locally was filed by WFIL, Philadelphia.

LAST CALL

for all New Listings and Changes to go in the next

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Call your Telephone Business Office TODAY

DALOZ Cleanser Dyer . . .

ESTABLISHED 1863

For over seventy years, cleanser and dyer to Boston's most particular

For Cleansing Investment, Daloz Is Safe

Down Town Office
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Take Elevator

1052 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE
Plant, 11 Humphrey St., Dor.
Phone Col. 2400-1-2

Drunken Drivers Face Jail In Rhode Island Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14—Rhode Island's judiciary, backed by Gov. Theodore Green and the police of the State, is making known to motorists that jail sentences await drunken drivers and stiff fines will be imposed in all cases of serious motor law violations.

Following the precedent set by Clerk George F. Treanor of the Tenth District Court, who sentenced two drunken drivers to 30 days in jail, judges in other district courts have jumped fines as much as 300 per cent in an effort to aid police in curbing highway lawlessness.

Imposed $100 Fine

In the Sixth District Court, Providence, Judge Maurice Robinson imposed a fine of $100 and costs in the case of Peter C. Petrucci of Apponaug. He was charged with driving by an intersection at an unreasonable rate of speed. The court was told that he had refused to respond to court summonses. The penalty is the maximum provided by law.

Unlike the $10 and costs fine imposed recently in the case of the Warwick fatal accident hit and run driver, Clerk Waldo J. Bartlett at a special session of the Ninth District Court late yesterday imposed a fine of $5 and costs in the case of Francis J. Rock, 28, of North Providence, who pleaded guilty to leaving the scene of an accident. No one was injured in the crash.

Governor Green was loud in his praise of the action of Clerk Treanor. "I think jail sentences for drunken drivers are necessary," Governor Green declared. "The sentences imposed in the Pawtucket court are in line with suggestions I have made recently to various groups including judges and clerks of district courts."

"If these drunken drivers are soaked hard enough, we won't have so many of them. So many accidents are the result of drunken drivers that they must be removed from the highways," Superintendent Myles A. Glidden of the Providence police department said as he lauded the judiciary for its new policy.

He pointed out that in the majority of cases where fines were not imposed, the greatest penalty for driving while under the influence of liquor has been five to 10 days in jail.

Jail Sentences

Judge Luigi De Pasqua, who is soon to assume the criminal bench in the Sixth District Court, Providence, made known his future policy when he said:

"I have always felt that fines are of absolutely no avail in drunken-driving cases. The law gives the judge the discretionary power to impose a fine or a jail sentence. I believe this law should be so amended as to make the jail sentence mandatory.

"The man who takes a drink, and I do not care whether it is one or two drinks, has no right behind the wheel of a car. It is hard enough to drive and avoid accidents without drinking and I have no sympathy with the man who will jeopardize the public safety in such a manner."

Judges in Accord

District court judges in general were heartily in accord with the action of Clerk Treanor but they declared that they would not make any announcement of "flat fines" or "set jail sentences" for any designated law violations. They made it known that they would handle each case separately. All, however, made it known that they would show very little leniency and the penalties would be increased as a means of halting the lawlessness.

George L. Miner, chairman of the Governor's council on street and highway safety, believes that the action of the judiciary, which made itself felt in no uncertain terms for the first time during the week end, was due largely to the program which the committee launched at its last meeting in the State House.

Tangible Results

"When I called a conference of judges of the district courts in the State House, at a recent meeting," Mr. Miner said, "we sought to secure a general upswing of penalties and I am gratified that the action of the courts represents tangible results. And this stiffening of penalty represents a stiffening of public opinion.

"The stiffening of penalties on that small portion of offenders which seems to have no regard for our highway safety has my hearty commendation."

Courage of Aviation Shown in McKenzie Statue

Exhibition by noted sculptor includes many studies of athletic subjects—Bronze portrait of Mary Baker Eddy also displayed — Memorial to heroic Dartmouth student shown.

By a Staff Photographer

The Falcon, by Tait McKenzie. Inset—Dr. McKenzie

Chivalry as the twentieth century practices it, by "youth triumphant in the air," is the subject of the latest piece of sculpture by Tait McKenzie, whose works are now on exhibition at the galleries of Doll & Richards.

Poised upon a half-sphere, its four outspread wings forming an aureole about it and lending volume to the slender figure, "The Falcon," as Dr. McKenzie has named the new work, suggests the indomitable courage of aviation, which it is designed to commemorate. For the past two years the sculptor has been at work on this plaster statuette, which will eventually be cast in bronze, the material he has chosen for most of his works. This figure, he explained in an interview, is based, not upon Icarus, the flier who fell into the sea when he flew too near the sun, and the wax which held his wings melted, but upon what he describes as the "human falcon." The modern aviator, he feels, possesses all the attributes of that noblest of hawks, the swiftest and boldest of birds which was the companion of kings in all lands during the "chivalrous age."

A Graphic Study

The aviator is represented as moving forward from a position of rest on his left foot, the right ready to act when he takes off for flight. The left wing is already extended; the right one just about to be raised. Of the two rear wings to complete this biplane, the left is still partly folded, while the right is somewhat extended to balance the mass of the full-spread front wing on the other side. He gazes upward and forward. The flying helmet is conventionalized into a hawk's mask, with keen eye and short, curved beak.

Athletics statuettes, a number of which are known all over the world, make up the larger portion of the group now on view. Thrilled by the beauty of the modern young American athlete he encountered in his university lecture work, Dr. McKenzie has spent most of his time as a sculptor interpreting the youth of this century with its tremendous spirit of freedom as expressed in athletics. His "Javelin Cast" catches the thrower in a characteristic pose, watching his javelin hurtle through the air. His "Plunger," modeled from studies of a young intercollegiate champion swimmer, with whom he used to swim in the summertime at Marthas Vineyard, is typical of the strong, clean-limbed, frank-faced youths he has perpetuated in bronze.

Statues of Athletes

"Invictus" (unconquered) is a figure of a boxer taking the count of nine, down but not out, preparing to rise and fight again. Two portrait statuettes have historical as well as artistic interest. One of them, that of William A. Carr, modeled from life, represents the member of the track team of the University of Pennsylvania who, in 1932, won the 400-meters race at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The other, based on photographs, is a memorial to Robert Michelet, the heroic Dartmouth student who lost his life as a result of rescue work during the fire of two years ago. It is to find a home at Mercersburg Academy, where Mr. Michelet prepared for Dartmouth College.

Portrait of Mrs. Eddy

Medallions, "grotesques," sketches in bronze, medals and busts are also included. Among the last are three interesting works in bronze, one a portrait of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, one a portrait of William P. McKenzie, brother of the sculptor, and a third the study for the Jane A. Delano memorial in Washington, D. C.

Dr. McKenzie has for many years devoted practically his entire time to his art. At first it was an avocation, when he was a busy surgeon, in which capacity he served at one time as house physician to the Governor General of Canada, and later as a university lecturer. He was a temporary major in th R. A. M. C. and had charge of the physical training of Kitchener's Army during the World War. His work has long been recognized in both American and European galleries. He has exhibited at the Salon and at the Royal Academy and has gained a reputation as the sculptor of such pieces as the Victory Memorial at Cambridge, Eng., the Scottish-American War Memorial at Edinburgh, Scot., and the War Memorial in the Parliament Building at Ottawa.

What's Going On in the Arts

'Tobacco Road'

BOSTON, which was not permitted to see "Strange Interlude" or "Within the Gates," last night looked upon "Tobacco Road," the Caldwell-Kirkland play about Georgia crackers which has been banned in several western cities. Moreover, Mayor Mansfield decided today that with some further elisions, the piece may continue to tenant the Plymouth theater.

It is unfortunate that "Tobacco Road" has received so much scandalous publicity. The impression has been given that it is merely a sensational show, depending for its interest upon profanity and vulgarity. Actually, it is an American folk tragedy, set in a scene in which profanity and vulgarity are commonplaces.

This was evidenced by its effect upon the first-night audience. It was apparent that many in the crowded house were sensation-seekers, rather than students of the drama. They must have been surprised afterwards to realize that they had sat through the play quietly, and even been impressed by it.

The version shown here has been much modified. A great deal of the profanity and most of the frank indecency in speech and action of the New York production have been deleted. Yet nothing of the essential atmosphere of the piece has been lost.

This atmosphere, it must be emphasized, is unpleasant. The persons of the play are a degenerate race, and their speech and behavior are revolting. Only those playgoers who are prepared to accept such characters for the sake of the dramatic truth that lies behind their outward seeming should see the play.

For such playgoers, the play in its present modified form will have significance. They will see in Jeeter Lester, the head of this degenerate family, much that is pitiable as well as much that is disgusting. For all his depravity, he retains his pride of race and of place. He will not leave the land he loves. Whether he eats or not, he will not become a slave of the industrial machine. For all his callousness, he is still capable of tenderness. There is sympathy and affection in his farewell to his wife, as Henry Hull plays him. For Mr. Hull emphasizes the human qualities of Jeeter.

The other characters do not perhaps need detailed description. They are ugly, amoral, ignorant, dishonest. Yet they stir pity. What has made them so? Circumstances, and a lack of strength of character that would enable them to rise above these circumstances. Yet, bestial as they are, they are human. With a guiding light, a helping hand, a decent opportunity, they, or their descendants, could climb back to dignity and worth. L. A. S.

Ignacio Zuloaga

IT SEEMS to have become a practice at Symphony Hall to place on display works of art which may be viewed in the intermissions of orchestral concerts. The present exhibition is of particular interest because it consists of oil paintings by the contemporary Spanish painter, Ignacio Zuloaga. The entire group is lent from the collection of Alvan T. Fuller.

Zuloaga has been a favorite in Boston and he still has a considerable following. The "Uncle Daniel and His Family" was once the favorite canvas in the Boston Museum. At a time when art abroad was undergoing the alterations of new systems, Zuloaga seemed to possess just enough of the traditional to be safe, and just enough Spanish romance to provide a delectable strangeness. The black costumes, the sparkling black eyes, the colored mantillas and the decorative properties of provincial Spain proved stimulating. Zuloaga seemed to understand just how to appeal to the prosaic Anglo-Saxon whose daily life and costume seemed so drab by comparison. It is interesting to note that the Spanish themselves are not fond of his work and do not consider authentic the Spain which he serves up to foreigners.

The Fuller Zuloagas contain his best and most noted qualifications. We observe how Zuloaga shuttles between photographic naturalism and stylization. Does he recall his ancestors Goya and Velasquez? Some critics have been insensitive enough to put him in their class. But neither master was uncertain, neither felt constrained to lay on color and design rather thickly because he did not know just when to stop. There is no doubt Zuloaga has studied all the forebears, even El Greco, and that he has even tried in a confused way to catch the mystical qualities of the latter. The haunting atmospheric features with which he has been credited lie in the sphere more of drama than of painting. For in choice of subjects, the gaiety of the dancer and the pathos of the Basque peasant, there is a definite feeling of the stage and its demands of exaggeration and bold accent. D. A.

Boston Dance Notes

THE Contemporary Dance Group has done its good deed for the season and given what is virtually its own recital, in presenting the New Dance League from New York, in two programs by some of its distinguished members. Encouraged by the reception given their own member, Ruth Shalek, in her solo, "Destitution," they are now setting to work to cultivate home talent more assiduously and hope to celebrate their second anniversary next spring with a recital by their own group.

Pauline Chellis's recital on Tuesday evening, April 28, promises new and interesting features. Her group composition, "Cauldron," is the result of the year's work in the studio, with the Workshop Group, who will assist the Concert Group in its presentation. The dance, in three parts, expresses the state of "chassis" the world seems to be in today. "Cauldron," the first part, expresses this seething of world groups; "Contest," the struggle for supremacy, and "Combat," the impasse which such struggle inevitably brings. The problem is stated but not answered, as indeed it cannot be—through this means.

In brighter mood is the new trio dance she will offer, after Marie Laurençin, and her own solo suite, "Magic Rites." José Limon, brilliant young dancer of the Humphrey-Weidman Group, in addition to the duets he will dance with Miss Chellis, will give two solos of his own. Other new works are in preparation. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

AT THE Shubert, "Night of January 16" continues on its novel way. Tomorrow afternoon, the cast of "Tobacco Road" will be the guests of the company, and Henry Hull will be foreman of the jury. The melodrama's cast will attend the Thursday matinée at the Plymouth.

The only opening now scheduled for Boston is that of "Storm Child," a comedy melodrama, at the Copley Friday evening, with Mary Young and Muriel Williams in the principal parts.

Washed-Out Bridge Replaced by Ferry

SOUTH DEERFIELD, Mass. April 14 (AP)—Just as in early days, a ferryboat serves now as the connecting link between this town and Sunderland, across the Connecticut River.

The March flood washed out the long, iron bridge that spanned the river here. Until recently, when Sunderland and South Deerfield jointly purchased an eight-passenger motorboat, residents were ferried across the Connecticut in state police launches.

Taxpayers Seek Grant's 'Expenses'

Representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of State Taxpayers Associations today called at the office of State Comptroller George E. Murphy and requested itemized accounts of Governor Curley's office expenditures. Mr. Murphy demurred. He told R. S. Shuman, legislative counsel for the taxpayers group, that he would have to submit the request in writing and outline specifically just what information he wanted.

Mr. Shuman countered with the statement that for one item he would like to have an explanation of the $2739 requested by Richard D. Grant for travel expenses in 1935. Mr. Murphy said he did not have all the information immediately available, but it was his impression that the money was requested by Mr. Grant for others working in the Governor's office.

He disclosed that the total expenditures of the executive office last year were $85,000. This amount came from two funds, the extraordinary expense fund and the Governor's expense account fund.

The taxpayers persisted in seeking information about the Governor's publicized expenses for flowers and lunches for friends. One lump item was taken down by the Comptroller for their benefit.

It included meals for distinguished visitors as follows: Italian Ambassador, $208; National Commander Veterans of Foreign Wars, $584; Japanese Ambassador, $65; Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention, $24.78; National Commander of the American Legion, $287; New England Governor's Railroad conference, $79.

Liquor License Revision Sought

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester filed a bill today providing that when an applicant for a liquor license has lost his request after one hearing, he may not be heard again by a licensing board for one year.

Mr. Dorgan declared that his reasons for drawing up this bill were to stop unnecessary "hammering" at local licensing boards by applicants who have no new circumstances to present after an initial hearing of their pleas had been held. It would also put a stop to the unnecessary appearance of witnesses who now appear and lose their day's pay.

Mr. Dorgan described the proposed bill as a "protective measure."

Putting Off Vote On Racing Deplored By Grange Official

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14 (AP)—The attempt of the Massachusetts legislature to "duck" the racing referendum was termed "contemptible" in a statement by Charles M. Gardner, member of the executive committee of the State Grange and a former master.

This move to defer the referendum until 1938, he said, should be beneath those who consider themselves lawmakers for the Commonwealth. Declaring that he expressed the views of the 45,000 members of the Grange in this state, he said that the voters are entitled to express themselves on this question and to do it at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Grange has opposed dog and horse racing from the beginning of agitation to legalize it in this State, he said, and have fought the parimutuel effort successfully for several years.

Endicott Statue Sculptor Named

Mayor Mansfield yesterday asked the city council to approve plans now ready for a statue of John Endicott, often called the first Governor of Massachusetts. The statue is to be erected in a triangle of ground lying between the Forsyth Dental School and the Museum of Fine Arts and bordering the Fenway.

The statue was provided for in a $50,000 bequest by the will of George Augustus Peabody, late Danvers philanthropist. Design and location were left to the Museum of Fine Arts officials and they have now decided upon a design supplied by Carl P. Jennewein, New York sculptor. Mr. Jennewein is noted for his work on the bronze doors of the English building of Radio City, the Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington and other works.

John Endicott sailed for Massachusetts in 1628, landed in Salem and served as head of the Colony for the Massachusetts Bay Company. He acted in that capacity until Winthrop came two years later.

Only the approval of the city council is now required before work on the statue will begin, the Mayor said.

Yale Men Told To Keep Zeal For Public Affairs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (AP)—Prof. Harold Laski of the University of London's political science department praised the "spirit of intensity" in American universities in a talk at Yale last night. He told the fifty-eighth annual banquet of the Yale News that "Yale can be proud that in the grim years since 1933 she has made a salute to the ideal of academic freedom." He went on to observe:

"There is a new spirit on the campuses of American universities, a spirit of intensity. Students are beginning to feel that public questions are of vital importance to themselves. The more ardently the discussion of public affairs is pursued, the more amply will the university fulfill its purpose."

Dr. James Rowland Angell, Yale president, addressed the banquet, declaring that "Yale has no thought of retreat, no thought of destroying her ideals." At the same time, he said: "We have to redefine, rethink the problems of education. We have come to a necessity of making a survey of educational objectives, to see whether they can be realized in full, how we can modify them to attain the vital parts of our purpose."

Seaboard Finance Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profits of the Seaboard Finance Corporation for the six months ended March 31, 1936, the first six months of its fiscal year, amounted to $91,697 net profit after all operating expenses and reserves, or more than three times preferred dividend requirements.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.

Demand
Domino Package Sugars—clean—pure cane—refined at home

Worcester Salt
works wonders with
SPINACH

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

A TIP FOR THE CLEVER HOSTESS

WHEN HOTEL CHEFS AGREE

● There's real professional pride among expert chefs. Each has his own cooking secrets. But on one point and one product, most highly-paid chefs agree. They all acclaim Mueller's Macaroni Products.

They know that Mueller's are pure, tender and made of the world's finest ingredients. They appreciate the quick, 9-minute cooking preparation of Mueller's. And they like the way Mueller's comes into their kitchens, protected by strong, triple-wrapped and sealed packages which keep purity, flavor and freshness intact.

Incidentally these are the same reasons why so many intelligent women always demand Mueller's... and accept no substitutes.

C. F. MUELLER CO. • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	April 15	Cherbourg	April 23	Apr. 15, 1:00 pm	Apr. 15, 8:00 pm
Amer. Trader	April 17	Plymouth	April 26	Apr. 16, 8:00 pm	Apr. 17, 8:00 am
Lafayette	April 18	Plymouth	April 26	Apr. 17, 8:00 pm	Apr. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manuiani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle	April 25	Apr. 20, 4:00 pm	Apr. 20, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

April First National Stores SHOWER OF VALUES

SALE of PEACHES
California's finest, firmest peaches packed in unusually luscious heavy syrup. California's great bumper crop makes this very low price possible. YOUR CHOICE OF SLICED OR HALVES
RICHMOND BRAND 2 No 2½ Tins 23c
FINAST BRAND 2 LGE No 2½ TINS 25c

• ROCKWOOD'S FAMOUS COCOA AT VERY LOW PRICES
COCOA 1 LB TIN 8c 2 LB TIN 15c
• LARGE, MEATY, TENDER - STOCK UP AT THIS LOW PRICE
PRUNES SANTA CLARA LB 5c
• RICHMOND - ONLY CAREFULLY SELECTED TOMATOES ARE USED IN THIS PACK
TOMATOES 2 No. 2½ TINS 25c 3 No. 2 TINS 29c
• TENDER GOLDEN CUT BUTTER BEANS FROM MAINE'S FINEST GARDENS
WAX BEANS RICHMOND BRAND 3 No. 2 TINS 29c
• EVEREADY - ASSORTED CUBE SHAPE FRUIT WITH TINY THOMPSON'S GRAPES
FRUIT COCKTAIL 2 No. 1 TALL TINS 25c
• AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR SOUP - STOCK UP AT THIS LOW PRICE
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 TINS 20c
• A NEW LOW PRICE ON THIS POPULAR NEW ENGLAND EXTRACT
BAKER'S VANILLA 2 oz BOT 23c
• WHITE SPRAY - QUICK COOKING STYLE - A NOURISHING LOW COST FOOD
ROLLED OATS BIG 3 LB CTN 15c
• STOCK UP WITH ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR TOILET SOAPS
PALMOLIVE TOILET SOAP 3 BARS 14c
• MAKES QUICK SUDS - MAKES DISH WASHING EASIER
SUPER SUDS TINY SOAP BEADS 2 PGKS 17c

DILL PICKLES QT. BOT 15c
SNO-SHEEN CAKE FLOUR 44 oz PKG 23c
MANHATTAN TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL 26 oz BOT 17c
DOGGIE DINNER 3 1 LB TINS 23c
APRICOTS EVEREADY WHOLE PEELED 2 No. 1 TINS 27c
GRAPE-NUTS PKG 17c
RED CAP WIND-O-WASH 12 oz TIN 19c
RED CAP METAL POLISH 12 oz TIN 21c
MARSH-MALLOW FLUFF 2 SM TINS 17c LGE TIN 19c
OXO Tin of 10 25c

Fruits and Vegetables
WINESAP Apples 4 LBS 17c
FLORIDA - LARGE SIZE Oranges DOZ 29c
MELORIPE Bananas 4 LBS 21c
LARGE LEAF Spinach 3 LBS 19c
CALIFORNIA ICEBERG Lettuce « « « 2 HEADS 15c

Fresh PRIZE BREAD
SLICED OR REGULAR FINER TEXTURE BIG 20 oz LOAF 8c
Milk Bread or Long Loaf 20 oz Loaf 9c
Jean's Fig and Honey Bread Loaf 12c
PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Bruckner's First Versions

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

A DEBATE is on among musical scholars on the question of the original versions of Bruckner's symphonies. It is contended that all we have hitherto known of his works are merely arrangements derived from the master's pupils—the brothers Franz and Josef Schalk, Ferdinand Löne and others—and that Bruckner's real intentions are to be seen only in the manuscripts containing his original conceptions, which are now published by the Musikwissenschaftliche Verlag in Vienna.

The contention sounds extremely improbable and has yet to be proved. Those mentioned above were far too good musicians and also too great admirers of Bruckner—they were the first to make his works known to the public—to be responsible for such arbitrary alterations of his scores. It is also inconceivable that Bruckner should have permitted the publication of arrangements while holding back the originals. How the rewriting of first versions could take place is no secret to those who realize the value of a musical performance. It would not be the first time that a composer changed his score after discovering that it sounded quite different to what he had conceived.

This discrepancy between conception and sound is not in any way the fault of the composer. Perhaps, for example, neither the orchestra nor the conductor knew how to realize his intentions. This would be a sufficient reason for clarifying or even emphasizing the orchestration in order to help the players. Gustav Mahler, who certainly knew how to orchestrate, used to improve on his scores at almost every performance, not to increase the beauty of the sonorities but to make the musical content as clear as possible. Had one insisted on the adoption of the original version one would have rendered scant service to his works.

* * *

The case of Bruckner may be rather different. Though in many ways they are less finished, there is much that is stronger and more direct in his original conceptions than in the better known versions. The question which of the two versions in a particular case should take precedence can therefore never be determined philologically, but only from purely musical considerations.

Recently we were given the opportunity of hearing the Fifth Symphony in the original and were able to make our own comparisons. A Marvelous performance was given by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Kabasta. A few days previously a minor sensation had been caused by the appearance in the daily papers of a letter by the widow of Franz Schalk. She announced that, by means of a manuscript of the first edition of the score, her husband had been able to prove that the alterations made were in Bruckner's own handwriting. This seems to show that Bruckner had authorized the publication of the first printed edition, and not the original version.

However it may be, the performance showed that acquaintance with the orginal version was well worth while. The differences are striking. The orchestration of some of the passages is entirely changed. The original is richer and more varied in tonal contrasts, but the maintenance of the clarity of the harmonic outline makes great demands on the musical intelligence and adaptability of the orchestral players. The other version plays itself and the instruments have greater mutual support.

* * *

The biggest differences are to be found in the last movement, where there are more than 100 bars of development and recapitulation which are not included in the first published edition. The cut was apparently intended only to shorten the work. The form of the Finale gains, however, in clarity and balance when these passages are played. The greatest surprise is contained in the Coda of the movement. One recalls the tremendous weight of the chorale played by a separate chorus of brass on a raised platform at the back of the orchestra. But the original does not contain these instructions and the chorale is played in the orchestra itself. In order to attain sufficient resonance the brass, contrary to the original version, was strengthened at the Vienna performance. Nothing was therefore lost of the brilliance of the Finale. At the same time we were given another example of how in musical practice the demands of actual sound are observed rather than the letter of the score.

On the whole the performance left one with the impression that many of the passages justify the original version of the Fifth Symphony. Nevertheless, it can claim precedence only when the orchestra is thoroughly acquainted with Bruckner. It was so in this case. For the Vienna Symphony is the Bruckner-orchestra *par excellence*. It knows his works by heart and also understands the relation of every phrase to the whole and, therefore, how to bring out each individually. The many intricacies of the orchestration in the original were for them no insoluble problem. It would however be a different matter with an orchestra less familiar with Bruckner. Should the symphony be only slightly or not at all known, then the first published version would be the more effective of the two.

Harris & Ewing — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John Martin
Dance Critic, and Instructor in the Bennington School of the Dance

Dance Festival Ahead

By Margaret Lloyd

NO LONGER does the dance sit out the summer. It has already partnered kindred subjects in the curriculum of school and summer camp and now it is making a grand entry into the summer theaters. The forthcoming season promises as much dance as drama in the renovated barns and cowsheds that sometimes contribute odd scenic effects to sea- and country-side, while dedicating their makeshift footlights, handmade décor and experimental play or dance making to the cause of the theater arts.

Uncommon among summer projects, and peaks above others in established professionalism, is the Bennington School of the Dance at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., which is to hold its third annual session from July 3 through Aug. 15—a session that is tantamount to a summer-long festival of dance in its newest aspects, a festival with a last wind-up that attracts visitors from all over the world.

For hard work with your heart in it is festival enough for everyday wear. And the fruition of that work, set forth to the best of your ability, is a spilling cornucopia of festivity. Add shimmering blue-and-white days and moon-flooded nights, or the gentle poetry of rain if you will, trim colonial houses overspreading a high green hill and hosts of shining enthusiasts in fetching uniforms all about you—to be practical, add splendid studios and inspiring teachers—what devotee of dance could fail to grow in so radiant an atmosphere?

* * *

Bennington in summer is the nucleus and the exemplification of the modern dance as it exists in America today. The artists who have inaugurated and developed the new movement are the teachers. The instruction embraces every imaginable phase of the creation and presentation of the contemporary dance and its foundational technics.

Thus the beginner tests the fiber of five techniques in modern work, through the individual approaches of Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman,* Hanya Holm (director of the New York Wigman School) and Martha Hill (teacher of dance at Bennington College and New York University during the winter).

The essential quality of musicality is nourished in several courses: Elements of Music as Related to the Dance, under the direction of Norman Lloyd; Percussion Accompaniment for the Dance, by Nancy McKnight; and Louis Horst's Composition in Dance Form.

The course in Dance History and Criticism by John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, and author of "The Modern Dance," builds the necessary background of dance culture, tracing through the influences and events that led up to the present states and stages of progress.

* * *

Stagecraft for Dancers, arranged for special students, takes care of the backstage preparations and the drama end is enlightened by a study of the Basis of Dramatic Movement, conducted by Mrs. Louise Martin, teacher and writer in theater work. Costuming comes in, too, in the original craftsmanship of Pauline Lawrence, costume designer extraordinary to the Humphrey-Weidman Studio.

The school work is divided into two programs—the general, open to all entrants, and the more intensive workshop, for advanced students. The workshop group is conducted by a different guest artist each year. Last year Martha Graham was in charge and the rousing "Panorama," produced in the high-geared closing days, was the result. This year Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will conduct the workshop together, in separate activities—that is, with a women's group under Miss Humphrey and a men's group under Mr. Weidman. The latter group is an innovation, for the first time officially opening Bennington's doors to men. The strength and virility of modern movement, its clean-cut line, its masculine directness, have a special appeal for the man dancer. Men are needed and welcome in the modern field.

There are several other new departures this season. Mr. Martin, in addition to his regular course, will give a Seminar in Dance Criticism for a limited number of students who are qualified by a knowledge of dance history and of contemporary dance forms. (The long-awaited School for Dance Critics come to life).

Mr. Horst will conduct a new course in music composition for the dance—the composer-accompanist's course—dealing with that coming musical profession he spoke of in a recent interview, which is one of many by-products of the modern dance.

The program in choregraphy, also new, requires of the student a certain aptitude for and sustained interest in dance composition, grounded on sound technique as well as the creative gift.

* * *

The classes who receive this manifold instruction are drawn from all parts of the United States and Canada, and some from abroad. They consist largely of dancers, of teachers of dancing or of physical education, although the responsive layman is also invited to attend. Birthdays no barrier. Fifteen to fifty was the approximate age-range last season. Dancing brings youth to all ages. And the modern dance is especially youthifying because of the extension of body control and expressional power, the quickening of perceptivity, the freedom and exaltation, that are its endowment to the faithful. The dancers of today will retire much later in life than those of other days.

The six weeks' session of festive occupation with severe training, deep research and arduous practice will culminate in a series of festival events—a concert by Martha Graham and her group on July 10 and 11; a lecture by John Martin on July 25; a concert by Hanya Holm and her group on Aug. 7 and 8, all in the College Theater. The final Dancefeste to take place in the State Armory (in the center of the town) on Aug. 12 and 14, when Doris Humphrey and her concert group, assisted by the workshop group, will produce a composition created during the session, and on Aug. 13 and 15, when Charles Weidman will do likewise with his groups. The recent achievements of these artists augur something vital and stirring from them.

Blythe and Beale

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

PAINTINGS by David G. Blythe (1815-65) and drawings by Joseph Boggs Beale (1841-1926) provide a special exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art, continuing until May 7. This is another of the services performed by this museum in reminding Americans of the heritage they have in artists who made pictorial record of the ways of times that have passed and are not easily summoned otherwise to the imagination of people today. Both men were best known in Pennsylvania, though Beale, through his illustrations in magazines of national circulation, came to rather wide repute for his pictorial comments upon the times.

Courtesy Whitney Museum of Modern Art — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Bridget's Dream: They Live Happily Ever After," Drawing by Joseph Boggs Beale

Blythe came to general attention only when the Carnegie Institute collected his pictures for exhibition in 1932. There is a touch of the sardonic and a relish for humanity off parade in his work that is like Daumier, though there is no likelihood that he ever saw any of the French artist's paintings. Rather is the resemblance one of a sharing of a similar satirical vision of the foibles and injustices in their environments.

Blythe's "A Court Room Scene," with its pettifogging attorney haranguing a stupid jury, is an uproarious caricature of justice. Each juror is a personage of a sort, a lump of tedium and dullness. The judge moons over his papers and the accused waits grimly for the end of the bombast. The picture is also characteristic of the artist in its agreeable color. He had a way of making something handsome out of his most grotesque subjects, such as "Whos, Emma!" with its sleepy mule carrying two Negroes across a narrow bridge. Two steps ahead a board has dropped into the river.

* * *

"Dry Goods and Notions" has all the zest of a music hall song of the times ridiculing extremes of fashion, yet the artist in Blythe kept him from making a gawk of the elegant dame who is proving such a startling apparition as she emerges from a fashionable shop. It is as if the artist sought to say, "These duds may not seem queer to the women who wear 'em, but they are, all the same." And he lavishes his choice sense of color upon her crinolines and ribbons.

"The Truant" is a more conventional genre, with its boy standing under the teacher's accusation while the mother listens. "Harvesting" is a landscape with a marked quality of warmth in its hues in a time when many such paintings were dark in scheme and lacking the lively human notes that are touched in here. "The Urchin" would attract attention in any modern exhibition because of the force of its social implications and its handsome coloration. Apparently Blythe used the same youngster in "Corn Fed," in which the ragged boy is eating his way across a luscious yellow ear.

"The Washerwoman," with its discovery of beauty in lowly subjects, attains its object without sweetening its materials. "Post Office" is a little folk play in itself in the gusto with which the populace is storming the general delivery window. Here the color has almost the lusciousness of an early Renoir, while the figures are characterized in face and form with a sharpness that echoes Goya. That Blythe should have evolved such finality of statement out of his own brooding over the problems of pictorial expression is but one more chapter in a long history of painters who have found in lives of virtual isolation a fullness of lasting expression.

* * *

A massive wood statue of Lafayette was carved by Blythe in 1848 for the top of the dome of the Fayette County Court House, where it stood until the building was demolished in 1890. He had for his model only a wood-cut published in 1825, and yet he summoned out of his imagination and knowledge a figure that is recognizable on sight by those who are familiar with Morse's painting of the French statesmen and general.

The academic training that Blythe lacked is noticeable in the work of Beale, who for a time was an instructor in drawing after completing his studies at the Pennsylvania Academy. He was a born illustrator in that he could occupy himself with whole series of drawings, depicting high-lights in the history of Lincoln and Franklin, the "Song of Hiawatha," Poe's "The Raven," the activies of the New York fire department and the adventures of the first automobile, to indicate the nature of many of the items among the 75 examples of his work in the present show.

Perhaps the most sparkling of his series is "Bridget's Dream," depicting incidents in a laundress's comic and sentimental nightmare, with all the figures composed of articles that she has been ironing until she went off into that pleasant doze.

Dullin's 'Poetical Realism'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

CHARLES DULLIN is one of the most foresighted pioneers in the French theater. He early understood how to meet the needs of the post-war public and of that particular mentality which had sprung up during four transforming years in the trenches. It was necessary to find new mean of expression for new thoughts and feelings. "Le théâtre de paroles" was past and gone.

Thus at the end of the war "naturalism" became the slogan. Interest was concentrated on a stage where silence and the sensitive language of gesture had the same dramatic prerogatives as the hitherto all-important "Sire, le mot"—the word.

Jacques Copeau formed a school at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier but after a few years of earnest endeavor, he was forced to abandon his activities for lack of means, and retired to Bourgogne with a few faithful disciples.

* * *

But his enterprise had given rise to other similar ones. His pupil Charles Dullin gathered a few young people round him, youngsters who had never before set foot on a proper stage. He wanted to carry through a reform of the art of acting by radical means and considered it was only by employing actors unfamiliar with any kind of routine work that he could model Thalia's new servants. He set himself in direct opposition to the Conservatoire and the acting methods of other official organizations.

In a barn in Seine-et-Marne new theories were worked out. Dullin wanted to evolve a kind of actor whose power of expression lay not only in external gesticulation and declamatory exaggerations, but who through a penetration of the part reached its inner truth and a full understanding of its psychology.

He has to a great extent succeeded—and a troupe at the Théâtre de l'Atelier now stands as the synthesis of his ideas.

Along with the theater was created La Nouvelle Ecole du Comédien. The school is composed of about 20 pupils of different nationalities and of varied ages, who under the guidance of Dullin and Sokoloff, former Reinhardt player, as well as of a few other prominent actors, receive tuition in diction and in acting, for both the stage and the cinema. Dullin endeavors to cultivate and to draw out the particular dramatic means of expression of each pupil by giving greater scope to personal initiative, so that the pupil may gain a true knowledge of his special talent.

* * *

The theoretical side consists of lectures in general history of art and theatrical history. Many already accomplished actors and actresses find their way to the little school at the Place Dancourt in order to perfect themselves under the tuition of Charles Dullin in both modern and classical acting. At the end of each working year examinations are held and the one who comes off with "approbatur" is often engaged in maitre Dullin's own troupe.

The school has become a center of theatrical studies and experiments, where artists, authors and musicians inspire and fertilize the perennial searching after new scenic truths and work over the crystallization of the dramatic style which will result from Dullin's versatile attempts, and which he now chooses to formulate as "poetic realism."

Chicago Water Color Exhibition

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

AS USUAL, the water color show is one of the most interesting events of the year. There is great variety and competence and we get a bird's-eye view of what is going on in different parts of the world, for one exhibitor sends from Japan, and one of the prize winners is a Cuban.

The exhibition has made a very liberal interpretation of the term "water color," for there are monotypes, charcoal and pen drawings, ink resist prints, egg tempera, pastel and gouache. This is all to the good, for the purpose of art—the expression of an idea—is too often lost sight of in preoccupation with matters of technique.

The exhibition is refreshingly free from the morbidity that has been so easily assumed and so superabundantly expressed in recent years. There is some bitterness in the caricatures of Georg Grosz, but he is, after all, about the nearest thing we have to a genius along these lines, and his effects are always achieved with deadly certainty and force. He has a gallery full of things that are distinctly worth while. They make you think even if you don't care about thinking.

Miguel Covarrubias, the gifted Mexican, has a small gallery of brightly colored compositions in gouache which give the effect of pastel. He has a sprightly humor and has worked up a series of "Impossible Interviews" (Secretary Perkins and Shirley Temple, Dr. Johnson and Alexander Woollcott, for two examples), which are a joy to behold.

The standards seem high except for a few sloppy drawings which must have crept in when the jury was looking out the window.

Of course, most of the exhibits come from the United States, and I think we have reason to believe that there are many good water colorists among us. Old friends are well represented, among them A. Lasseli Ripley, whose work is constantly improving. His "Celery Garden, Lexington," a glowing effect of sunlight on rows of gleaming celery among the pickers, received the Watson F. Blair prize of $600. John Whorf's easy virtuosity has produced some interesting compositions.

The English are not nearly so well represented as we might wish, but there are some fine things from Hungary, and a Cuban painter, Gattorno (without any other names or initials), has six handsome pictures, one of which, "The White Goat," won the Blair $400 prize.

Of course, many of the American artists represented have come of families not long domiciled in America, so it is not at all to be wondered at that American art seems to contain much that originated in other countries. There is nothing unnatural or unhealthy about this. We can learn from everyone, but we should copy nobody.

A larger proportion of these pictures than usual would be easy to live with. Some consider this an artistic weakness.

Orchestras in Fifty-Seventh Street

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ONCE more three major orchestras have made chief claim on the attention of local music lovers—the Boston Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. The Boston Symphony, finishing on the afternoon of April 4 its Carnegie Hall series of the present season, offered as program a new Sinfonietta for string orchestra by Edward Burlingame Hill, Alfredo Casella's transcription of the famous Chaconne from Bach's unaccompanied Violin Partita in D minor, and the C minor Symphony of Brahms.

Mr. Hill's sinfonietta, which the Bostonians had accorded a "world première" the evening before at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, made a distinctly favorable impression. Not only were there masterly writing for strings and an unfailing command of form, but thematic vitality as well. The second movement, "Moderato e risoluto," proved particularly impressive.

Though it would be hard to deny the majesty of the opening of Signor Casella's version of the Chaconne, assigned to the entire violin choir, about the paraphrase in general opinions are pretty sure to differ. True, through the persistence of many pianists, we have become thoroughly inured to Busoni's transcription of the Chaconne for piano, yet there are still intractable spirits who will have none of it. To orchestral versions we have been less frequently exposed. It seems as though the Italian modernist in arranging the work for a conservative orchestra of today perhaps has done the thing about as well as it could be done. The question is rather whether it need be done at all!

For both these numbers Dr. Koussevitzky obtained superlative playing from his men, as he did likewise for the Brahms symphony, which he presented on a grand scale and with evident devotion. Rarely have the closing pages been enunciated with such overwhelming magnificence.

* * *

The visit of the Philadelphians to Carnegie Hall on the evening of the 7th was likewise a seasonal valedictory, and it was distinguished by the reappearance of Mr. Stokowski as conductor. His program had been selected in part with reference to Good Friday and Easter—the Prelude to "Parsifal" and appropriate excerpts from the third act of that "consecrational festival stage play," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture. But in between came an entr'acte from Shostakovich's eminently secular opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," and Mr. Stokowski's orchestration of the same composer's Piano Prelude in E-flat minor!

One had fresh proof of Mr. Stokowski's extraordinary feeling for tone color and his wizardly ability to summon it from an orchestra in any tint he desired. Thus the pages from Wagner and likewise Rimsky-Korsakoff's joyous solemnity were presented as engrossingly glowing musical canvases. The Shostakovich prelude in Mr. Stokowski's version rears itself in menacing power, suggesting in this particular setting some baleful motif of a medieval cathedral. Of course, the entr'acte from "Lady Macbeth," occurring between Scenes six and seven (Act III), is an entirely different matter. Musically it has little if any value, but as a sheer exercise in sonority and pace, it was, as Mr. Stokowski rode in its whirlwind and directed its jubilation, an undeniably thrilling experience.

* * *

Hans Lange, conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony at its subscription concert in Carnegie Hall on the evening of the 9th, unfolded for his hearers a distinctly unhackneyed series of numbers. First he repeated the four Fantasies for strings by Henry Purcell, composed in 1680, which he had introduced to New York at the opening concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra last November. After these superb examples of the English polyphonic school he revived the long-neglected "Symphony for Orchestra and Piano on a French Mountain Song" of Vincent d'Indy, a really splendid work, which ought to be heard often. It was performed less satisfactorily, however, than its companion numbers, partly because the pianist, Ignace Strasfogel, was altogether too self-effacing.

The second half of the program comprised a concerto for string quartet and orchestra, by the Czech composer Bohuslav Martinů, and Glazounoff's unduly neglected symphonic poem, "Stenka Razine." This last Mr. Lange led in an especially stirring fashion. The concerto, too, was admirably executed with the assistance of the justly famed Pro Arte Quartet. Published in 1932, this work was heard in Boston in December of that year, but, so far as the writer can recall, this performance was a New York première.

The solo quartet, playing against a reduced orchestra, imparted something of the character of an antique concerto grosso, but the use of dissonance and the striving after novel instrument combinations was altogether of today. Of the three movements, the second (Adagio), with the curious effect produced by the orchestra strings providing a pizzicato background for the solo quartet, seemed at a first hearing the most interesting, though a less individual, but animated, Finale was perhaps the most persuasive.

Playmaking Practice

ONE noticeable defect is observable in many of the plays that disappear from the New York theaters a few nights after they are produced: by many a sign the writers went through with their composition before they fully understood the material upon which they were at work. While few persons of much experience with the theater would undertake to prove that they know the one way to write for the theater, it is pretty generally agreed that some complete procedure congenial to the individual playwright must be found; a procedure, moreover, that brings that individual into a working relation with the miscellaneous gathering of persons who are to constitute his audience.

Certain fundamentals concerned with this working relation run like patterns through every synthesis of traditional playmaking practice. John Howard Lawson in "Theory and Technique of Playwriting" (New York: Putnam. $2.75) offers the newest résumé and interpretation of this historical inquiry. His study of backgrounds is so richly considered, in the process of sifting them through his experience as a dramatist, that this book should give any uncertain present or prospective playwright a means of approaching a rounded appreciation of the problems of dramatic construction.

Surely no one who had assimilated Mr. Lawson's examinations of root-action as a test for unified exposition, growth, climax and resolution in the dramatization of a theme could go ahead all unknowingly with a composition that included fragments of two or three loosely related plays.

Mr. Lawson animates his study with the proposition that "The essential character of drama is social conflict." After outlining the history of dramatic thought in a digest that proceeds from Aristotle and the Renaissance through the eighteenth and nineteenth-centuries to Ibsen, he considers the theater of today under such headings as Conscious Will and Social Necessity, Dualism in Modern Thought, George Bernard Shaw, Critical and Technical Trends, Eugene O'Neill, and The Technique of the Modern Play. The second half of this 315-page book is concerned in detail with the dynamics and mechanics of construction.

E. C. S.

'Ah, Wilderness!' in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WHEN the regular Gate Theater Company accepted the invitation of the Egyptian Government to give a season in Cairo and Alexandria, the Earl of Longford, chairman of the company, gathered together an ensemble composed of those Gate players who could not go to Egypt, certain Abbey players who would not be in every production at the National Playhouse and some three or four others attached to neither theater.

The new group, known as the Longford Productions, has also the services, as producers, of Denis Johnston and Lennox Robinson. It made its first appearance in "Three Cornered Moon" and followed it with "Youth at the Helm." In the former, they made an excellent impression, but the latter required a lighter touch than it was given and it was not quite so successful.

For the third offering the Longford Productions chose Eugene O'Neill's 'Ah, Wilderness!' and they were able to announce it as the first European production.

As played at the Gate, the comedy lost much of atmosphere on account of the failure of the players to produce anything approaching the New England accent. This, however, could have been overlooked if the American idioms had been delivered with correct accentuation. To one whose ears are attuned to the American speech, the inaccuracies in this direction were sufficiently glaring to spoil the illusion very frequently.

On the other hand, when one considers that at least 98 per cent of the audiences in Dublin have, notwithstanding the cinema, no sensitiveness on this point, the production, directed by Denis Johnston and Sheiah Richards, was admirable. The universality of the theme and, apart from the misread idioms, the general excellence of the acting made the play live. Once or twice the tempo was tardy and failed to suggest the hustle of an American family on a holiday such as the Fourth of July.

The honors of the acting go to Edward Lexy for his interpretation of Sid Davis. As the boy, Richard, Cyril Cusak got the depth of the character but he was, vocally, rather Dublinish and he lacked the impatient and impulsive manner of the American 17-year-old lad who is discovering himself. Nevertheless, he had the full sympathy of the audience and its full understanding of the boy who is at the awkward age.

'Wisdom Teeth'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"WISDOM TEETH," at the Savoy, is a play whose anecdote does not very happily illustrate its theme. But it is amusing, for all that, shows a good deal of thoughtfulness and is productive of keen debate in a quiet way.

Its author, Miss Noel Streatfeild, believes that those who run away from the battle should not reap the fruits of victory. April Harvey (Miss Beatrix Thomson) is a silly, empty-headed woman who leaves her husband because she is bored. Why, incidentally, she makes off with so solid, dependable and worthy a fellow as Hubert Pargiter (Mr. Martin Lewis) is never explained, for Hubert seems to be an exact copy of Gerald Harvey (Mr. Ronald Adam), whom she finds too dull for tears. After that, Gerald marries the governess (Miss Edith Sharpe), who brings up his two children sternly but kindly.

At the end of 20 years, the children think they would like to meet their mother, who is now Mrs. Partiger. They take to her, she fusses over them, and they feel how much better they get on with her than they do with Ann, the stepmother. But it is Ann who has gone through all the worries and troubles of bringing them up, she really understands them, and when a testing-time comes it is she, and not their mother, who behaves so as to win their approval. Having given up the struggle when it was hard, the mother cannot expect to gather the laurels later on.

All this is well enough. The trouble arises from the fact that, when the crisis comes in the third act, Ann's conduct is too smug, and the mother's behavior is too reasonable and natural, for the desired contrast to be clearly apparent, and so both the climax and the argument fail somewhat in force. Even so, "Wisdom Teeth" is a pleasing and intelligent little play, showing a good deal of theatrical skill.

Savoy Theater—Wisdom Teeth, by Noel Streatfeild. Directed by John Pernald. Produced March 19, 1936.

WATERCOLORS by
HOWARD GILES
APRIL 13th - 25th
GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES
15 VANDERBILT AVE., NEW YORK

PAINTINGS by FORAIN
April 13 to May 2
DURAND - RUEL
12 East 57th St., N. Y. C.

Sunday Evening HOME MUSICALES

are growing in favor. All over the land you will find Kimball pianos the center of happy gatherings. Five hundred thousand parents know the cultural and spiritual advantages of a Kimball piano in the home. Its music has a message for every age from babyhood up. Now in more homes and churches than any other make.

Ask to see the new Kimball style R Colonial—the outstanding value that has startled the piano world; or write for details. Address

W. W. Kimball Company
Established 1857
Kimball Hall, Chicago, Illinois
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs

WATER COLORS by
CHARLES A. AIKEN
April 14 to May 2, 1936
Week Days 2 to 6
Harley Perkins Gallery
104 Revere Street, Boston

President Gives Youth Hope In His Speech at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night to the Young Democratic Club of Maryland follows:

You in this great armory tonight represent a cross section of millions of young people who have come to maturity since 1929. You are the symbol of young men and women living in every state in the Union, affiliated with every political party and belonging to every so-called stratum of society.

The world in which the millions of you have come of age is not the set old world of your fathers. Some of yesterday's certainties have vanished; many of yesterday's certainties are questioned. Why have some vanished and many been questioned? Because the facts and needs of civilization have changed more greatly in this generation than in the century that preceded us.

You Have Right to Flame

I need not press that point with you. You are measuring the present state of the world out of your own experiences. You have felt the rough hand of the depression. You have walked the streets looking for jobs that never turned up. Out of this has come physical hardship and, more serious, the scars of disillusionment.

The temper of our youth has become more restless, more critical, more challenging. Flaming youth has become a flaming question. And youth comes to us wanting to know what we propose to do about a society that hurts so many of them.

There is much to justify the inquiring attitude of youth. You have a right to ask these questions—practical questions. No man who seeks to evade or to avoid deserves your confidence.

Oldsters Too Patronizing

Many older people seem to take unmerited pride in the mere fact that they are adults. When youth comes crashing in on them with enthusiasm and ideals, they put on their most patronizing smiles and pat the young man or the young woman on the shoulder and in a worldly-wise sort of way send them out with what they call their blessing.

But — as every young person knows—that is not a blessing; it is a cold shower. What they have really said to you is:

"You're young, enjoy your enthusiasms and your ideals while you can. When you grow up and get out in the world you will know better."

And the tragedy is that so many young people do just that: They do grow up and, growing up, they grow away from their enthusiasm and from their ideals. That is one reason why the world into which they go gets better so slowly.

Aspirations and Objectives

Your objective in the widest sense is, I take it, this: An opportunity to make an honest living; a reasonable chance to improve your condition in life as you grow older; a practical assurance against want and suffering in your old age; and with it all the right to participate in the finer things of life—good health, clean amusement, and a part in the satisfaction of the arts, the sciences and religion.

Faced with that objective, it is clear that many of the old answers are not the right answers. No answer, new or old, is fit for your thought unless it is framed in terms of what you face and what you desire—unless it carries some definite prospect of a practical down-to-earth solution of your problems.

Panaceas Will Bore You

For the next few months you are going to be thoroughly bored by so-called answers. There are two or three new panaceas in every day's paper. Here is one picked out at random from three on the same page of one newspaper. The eminent author suggests a four-point cure for all our ills. I hope you will be as thrilled and excited by them as I was. Here they are:

1. Establish a monetary unit with a definite gold content, subject to change only by Congress.
2. Restore convertibility of money into gold coin and private ownership of gold.
3. Accept responsibility as the world's greatest creditor nation.
4. Put federal finances in order.

What Does This Offer You?

I ask you what do panacea planks like these offer to you as a way out of the problems that you had today and will get up to face tomorrow? Is there opportunity, is there work today, is there assurance for tomorrow, is this the practical, definite answer you are looking for? Most important of all, is there even a recognition in that type of panacea of the fact that the youth of America has any problems at all?

No, my friends, you have a right to expect something better than that. You have a right to expect that those in authority will do everything within their power to help restore conditions that make employment and opportunity possible; more than that, you will be protected, in so far as is humanly possible, from the physical and mental and spiritual ravages of economic and social maladjustment.

1928 Prosperity Futile

Some counsellors say "confidence and normal prosperity will cure everything—give everybody jobs." They generally mean by that the confidence and prosperity of 1928.

But, my friends, 1928 was no millennium. You and I know the simple fact that while production was increasing and profits were increasing in 1928 and 1929, unemployment was growing at an astounding rate. Return to the 1928 kind of prosperity is no sufficient answer.

The best that the captains of the country could do for you before the depression was not good enough then and it is not good enough today.

An Answer Is Demanded

And you and I know now that while the total production of America is about back to the high point before the depression, only a little over 80 per cent as many human beings are engaged in turning out that production. It does not matter very greatly what the cause of this is.

It may be a greater efficiency; it may be the development of new machinery; it may be a variety of other causes.

We cannot legislate against greater efficiency nor can we legislate against the use of new tools—nor would we if we could. But the fact remains. And that fact requires an answer.

To Attack Problem

Some people tell you that even with a completely restored prosperity there will be a vast permanent army of unemployed. I do not accept that. No man who is sensitive to human values dares to accept that. That is why we are not content, merely, to restore what is sometimes called prosperity. We propose to attack the problem from every conceivable angle.

We readily admit that a greater purchasing power, far more widely distributed, will mean the consumption of more goods—industrial product and farm products. The production of these goods will mean more employment. Most business men believe with us in a greater purchasing power on the part of more people; they know that their businesses will be helped thereby.

Means of Attack

To work in unity toward this end constitutes one from of attack and there are others which we must not overlook.

Our working population increases every year, both because of population increase and because more and more women are working for wages. That is as it should be. But when we face your problems these increases raise the question as to whether it is not possible and right to limit the active working ages at both ends.

Urges More Schooling

We in your government are seeking to extend the school age in every state in the Union and to make it easier for boys and girls to stay in school.

Work out for yourselves what would happen if all the boys and the girls of 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 who are now working in industry, found it possible to stay in school until they were at least 18 years old. How many jobs would that give to the young people of the nation who have graduated from high school and from college?

And how much better equipped would be these youngsters who are now at work if they could stay in school to the completion of their education?

Retiring at 65

In the same way, ask yourselves how many jobs would be created if the great majority of people who are now over 65—to take a figure at random—were in a position to retire in security for the balance of their days on earth. And how much greater happiness would such security give to their old age?

And there is another angle of re-employment which from the point of view of youth, is worth pursuing. I will point it by an illustration.

In a certain manufacturing industry the average hours of weekly work were greatly curtailed under the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and, curtailed, incidentally, with the complete support of the great majority of employers within the industry.

Hours Up Since NRA

When this act came to an end the average hours of work were 36.4 per week. Since that time the great majority of employers in this particular industry continued the old NRA scale of hours. But gradually, first a few and then a larger number of employers began lengthening the work week. The result today is that the average of employment in this industry is 39.9 hours per week.

Not a serious difference you say. And yet if you figure it out on the assumption that there were 166,500 men and women in this industry, 10 per cent or 16,650 people have either lost their jobs or, by working longer hours, are preventing 16,650 other persons from getting employment. Actually the records show that 1400 people lost their jobs and 15,250 other people were kept from getting work.

How Industry Can Help

It seems reasonable, therefore, that industry can contribute in great measure to the increase of employment if industry as a whole will undertake reasonable reductions of hours of work per week, while, at the same time, they keep the average individual's pay envelope at least as large as it is today.

Because the practices of employment definitely affect the problem of unemployment, the Government must and will give consideration to such subjects as the length of the working week, the stability of employment on an annual basis, and the payment of at least adequate minimum wages. A government doing that is a government that is working actively at the answers to your problem.

Steps to Rout Depressions

We do not yet know enough in a changing economic order to guarantee any nation permanently against times of depression. We believe, however, that steps, like these, which we have taken and are taking, will at least greatly cushion depressions—will prevent the up-curve from rushing to a violent, mad peak of false prosperity and prevent another violent, mad descent into another sink of suffering and disillusionment like the one from which for the last three and a half years we have been surely emerging.

And there is another aspect to the answer which you have a right to expect from us. What do we propose to do about the casualties of depression? Since 1929 those casualties, in America, have run into the millions.

Helping to Save Morale

They are a charge upon us as a people. I have recognized the fact. And, by every reasonable means, we have sought to care for those casualties—to keep them from the physical suffering of hunger; to keep them from the mental suffering of a loss of morale.

In regard to all these problems there are counselors these days who say: "Do nothing," other counselors who say: "Do everything." Common sense dictates an avoidance of both extremes. I say to you "Do something"; and when you have done that something, if it works, do it some more; and if it does not work, do something else.

Doing Things With Zest

And you young people want action. You believe, as I believe, that the something which needs to be done, can be done. And how significantly American it is to believe that.

The vigor of our history comes, largely, from the fact that, as a comparatively young nation, we have gone fearlessly ahead doing things that were never done before. We subdued a wilderness that men said could never be conquered. We established a civilization where others insisted a civilization could not survive. Between 1776 and 1789 we built a government for which, in the extent of its democracy, there was no precedent—a government which royalists declared could not endure.

We did all these things with zest. The very air was exhilirating. We were young—and we were getting things—worth-while things—done. It is a part of the spirit of America to believe that now, in our day, we can do equally well in getting things done.

Still Need for Pioneers

I, for one, do not believe that the era of the pioneer is at an end; I only believe that the area for pioneering has changed. The period of geographical pioneering is largely finished. But, my friends, the period of social pioneering is only at its beginning.

And make no mistake about it—the same qualities of heroism and faith and vision that were required to bring the forces of nature into subjection will be required—in even greater measure—to bring under proper control the forces of modern society.

There is a task which—for importance and for magnitude—calls for the best that you and I have to offer.

There cannot be too many Americans thinking about the future of America. Our country richly endowed in body, mind and spirit still has need of many things. But I am certain that one of its chief needs today is the releasing and the enlistment of the spirit of youth.

Youth and Christianity

Do not underestimate the significance of that spirit. Yesterday Christendom celebrated Easter—the anniversary of the resurrection of Our Lord who, at the beginning of his ministry was 30 years of age and at his death was only 33. Christianity began with youth and, through the last 2000 years, the spirit of youth repeatedly has revitalized it.

Our war for independence was a young man's crusade. Age was on the side of the tories and the tories were on the side of the old order. At the Revolution's outbreak, George Washington was 43, Patrick Henry 38, Thomas Jefferson, 32, and Alexander Hamilton 18. Our Constitution, likewise, was the creation of young minds. The average age of the men who wrote the Constitution was about 44. The qualities of youth are not of a sort that self-satisfied people welcome in 1936 any more than self-satisfied people welcomed them in 1776.

Youth Is Not Years

I have used the words "the qualities of youth." Be wise enough and tolerant enough, you who are young in years, to remember that millions of older people have kept and propose to keep these qualities of youth.

You ought to thank God tonight if, regardless of your years, you are young enough in spirit to dream dreams and see visions—dreams and visions about a greater and a finer America that is to be; if you are young enough in spirit to believe that poverty can be greatly lessened; that the disgrace of involuntary unemployment can be wiped out; that class hatreds can be done away with; that peace at home and abroad can be maintained; and that one day a generation may possess this land blessed beyond anything we know, with those things — material and spiritual—that make man's life abundant. If that is the fashion of your dreaming then I say:

"Hold fast to your dream. America needs it."

Colvin Is Selected Prohibition Keynoter

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition Party's national committee, announced yesterday the choice of D. Leigh Colvin of New York, favored by Illinois prohibitionists for the presidential nomination, as keynoter for the party's national convention which will select its standard bearer next month at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Colvin, 1920 prohibition candidate for Vice-President and 1932 candidate for U. S. Senator from New York, was for six years head of the party's national committee.

White Advises Landon To Disclaim Hearst

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—William Allen White, Kansas editor supporting Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas for the Republican presidential nomination, last night expressed the view that Governor Landon would be wise to disclaim the support of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher. Mr. White termed Mr. Hearst a "hitch-hiker on the Landon band wagon."

Deserts Republicans

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—George W. Welsh, Grand Rapids, former Republican lieutenant governor of Michigan and once Speaker of the State House of Representatives, announced his candidacy for Governor as a Democrat today with the declaration, "I cannot conscientiously follow the principles of the Republican Party."

Mr. Welsh was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor in two former elections.

Republicans in Alaska Name Two Delegations

DOUGLAS, Alaska, April 14 (AP)—The Republican National Convention at Cleveland may have to decide which of two delegations from the territory of Alaska will be seated.

Two sets of delegates were named yesterday when the Republican territorial convention split over proxies between a group led by Albert White, former Juneau postmaster, and a rump organization.

Roosevelt Nominations

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday named Fay A. Desportes of South Carolina as Minister to Guatemala, and R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, Minister to Bolivia. Mr. Roosevelt also sent to the Senate the nominations of six state directors of the Public Works Administration, including Louis A. Boulay, of Ohio.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

England

LONDON

HOTEL WASHINGTON
CURZON STREET, W.

Every modern convenience, running hot and cold water and telephone in every bedroom. Beautiful suites of rooms. Magnificent Restaurant. Suitable for long or short stay.

THE HONYWOOD HOTELS

LONDON
Hotel Washington, Curzon Street, W.
Batt's Hotel, Dover Street, W.

COUNTRY
BROCKENHURST, Balmer Lawn Hotel
CARDIFF, Angel Hotel
CHELTENHAM, Queen's Hotel
LLANDRINDOD WELLS, Pump House Hotel
MALVERN, County Hotel
SHREWSBURY, Raven Hotel
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Calverley Hotel
WEYMOUTH, Gloucester Hotel

Telephone Grosvenor 3101 LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director

WHEN IN
ENGLAND
VISIT
LEICESTER

History . . . Industry . . . here in the heart of England the student will find a wealth of information. Leicester is the most central of English cities; it has witnessed the Pageant of history since B.C. Leicester today is the busiest and most prosperous city in the world, yet it ranks high in the cleanliness of its streets and atmosphere.

Here is History, and Industry. Write for free copy of the Official Guide to The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, or direct to

CITY OF LEICESTER
INFORMATION BUREAU
Horsefair Street
LEICESTER, ENGLAND

WESTCLIFF HALL
SIDMOUTH, DEVON
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Beautiful position in own grounds and adjoining the famous CONNAUGHT GARDENS. Magnificent sea views. Every modern convenience. Lift. Lock-up garages. Own farm produce.

Falcon Hotel
BUDE, CORNWALL
The largest, most comfortable Hotel, nearest sea. The old Coaching House. Hot and cold water throughout. Moderate terms. Own farm produce. Garage. Free Golf to Hotel Visitors. Bus meets all trains. Prop. G. BRENDON. 'Phone 5, 'Grams Falcon, Bude.

OXFORD
A week in Oxford is well spent. This world famous University City set in charming English Country, offers you an unusual holiday. Historic colleges, buildings, and gardens shown by experienced guides. Boating, riding, motoring, tennis, cricket, golf, theatres, music. Centre for Shakespeare land, Penn country, Thames Valley Cotswolds, and Chiltern Hills. First class hotels. Illustrated handbook from Room O, Information Bureau, 16, Cornmarket, Oxford.

London

The **Stafford** Hotel
Regent 7501
EXCLUSIVE but not EXPENSIVE
St. James's Place, London, S. W. 1.

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel Rubens
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace))
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management, Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington

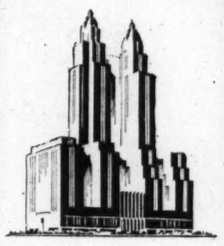
The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, billiards and dancing every Saturday night — all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS
PARK HOTEL • WEYBRIDGE
Telephones: Weybridge 1190 (Private Branch Exchange)

New York City

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!
ROOM WITH BATH
$2.50 to $4 Single • $3.00 to $5 Double
Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants
LUNCHEON . . . 50c to 75c
DINNER . . . 75c to $1.50
A La Carte service of merit.
ALL EXPENSE RATE
3 Days—2 Nights
IN NEW YORK • $11.00
Including fine room, private bath, meals, entertainment.
Adjacent to Radio City — Conservative Clientele — Convenient to everything
HOTEL **BRISTOL**
129 West 48th Street NEW YORK
T. Elliott Tolson, Pres. • Joseph E. Bath, Mgr.



Visit New York in the Waldorf Manner

The superlative services and sparkling gayety . . . and the distinguished setting of The Waldorf . . . are available at surprisingly low costs.

Single rooms: $5, $6, $7; double rooms: $8, $9, $10.

Convenient Location

The Waldorf is a great center of New York life, located next door to smart shops, theatres, the Grand Central Terminal, and in the most favored residential part of the city.

Boston Representative: Gordon N. Simons, The Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Liberty 1083.

THE
WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts.
New York City

Hotel **Warwick**
"The New York home of the Epicure"
Single: $4, $5 and $6 per day
Double: $6, $7 and $8 per day
65 W. 54TH ST., NEW YORK
ALBERT F. MILLER Manager

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

The **ROOSEVELT**
Bernam G. Hines, Managing Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., New York.
(With entrance to the Grand Central Station)
$4 Single — $6 Double
A UNITED HOTEL

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA'S
BIG
HOTEL VALUE!

The Benjamin Franklin is not merely Philadelphia's biggest hotel. It's a big hotel value. Large, modern rooms. Delicious food. Marvelous service. A convenient location in the business and shopping center. Rates from $3.50 a day.

If you demand full value for your money, you'll like the Benjamin Franklin.

1200 ROOMS

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
SAMUEL EARLEY, *Managing Director*
Philadelphia

New York State

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Atlantic City, N. J

ATLANTIC CITY AT ITS BEST!
The **TRAYMORE**
BENNETT E TOUSLEY, General Manager

London

The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, billiards and dancing every Saturday night — all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS
PARK HOTEL • WEYBRIDGE
Telephones: Weybridge 1190 (Private Branch Exchange)

Washington, D. C.

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

Switzerland

BASEL
HOTEL BASLERHOF
Modern Family Hotel near the Central Station and Public Gardens. Rooms with Running Water from Fr 4.50 to 6.- with bath Fr 7 and 8.-
RESTAURANT—TEA ROOM
Tel. Add Baslerhof Telephone 21.307
Fred Zahler, Manager

When You Come to **GENEVA**
Stay at the
"Hotel de la Paix"
Homelike residence, beautifully situated on the LAKE FRONT. Facing Mont-Blanc. Select but moderate. Nice, comfortable rooms from Frs. 5.50, and with board from Frs. 13.-

Are You Coming to
GENEVA
SWITZERLAND?
For planning your trip, supplying you with tickets, informing you of the best connections, and reserving your hotel rooms
BLENK & FERT TRAVEL AGENCY
1 Rue du Mont-Blanc (Cor. Quai des Bergues)
GENEVA
Stands ready to serve you.
Motor Coach Services Real Estate Agents

San Francisco

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $2.50 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown Christian Science church in same block. F. Tremain Lord Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL **STEWART** SAN FRANCISCO
Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath. $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Los Angeles

HOTEL **Embassy** IN LOS ANGELES
150 ROOMS — 9TH AND GRAND
RATES:
Double with bath $2.50
Single with bath $2.00

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential-tourist yet near to business
-fireproof-
refined atmosphere
729 S.W. 15th AVE.
PORTLAND • OREGON

Chicago

Clicks

The new regime at LaSalle Hotel "clicks" with everyone—and no wonder! For every room is newly, smartly decorated — completely refurnished. New inner spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. You wake up feeling like a million—all set for a hearty breakfast and a day that will "click" for you.

You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!
FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS
LaSALLE HOTEL *Chicago*

Kansas City, Mo.

Experienced Travelers Turn To The Pickwick!
Pickwick HOTELS
From $2 to $4
Kansas City • San Francisco • San Diego

Hotel **Bellerive**
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The FOR THOSE WHO CARE
AMBASSADOR
APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS
400 ROOMS WITH BATH
"KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL"
BROADWAY AT 36TH

HOTEL PRESIDENT
450 Rooms of Comfort—all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. Rates from $2.50 to $5.00
14th and Baltimore
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director
KANSAS CITY, MO.

St. Louis

HOTEL KINGS-WAY
in ST. LOUIS
On the very edge of magnificent Forest Park. Cool, airy rooms, spacious lounges, sumptuous dining room, a Tavern Grill of atmosphere and charm. Rates reasonable
WEST PINE AT KINGSHIGHWAY
Opposite Forest Park
(Under Schimmel Direction)

Wisconsin

In MILWAUKEE
STOP AT
HOTEL JUNEAU
807-15 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE
At the Lake Front—half block from North Western Depot and Juneau Park
RATES: All Modern Rooms, $1.00 to $2.50. Weekly rates $4 and up
RESTAURANT—*Popular Prices*

Oklahoma

THE *Best* ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer—
HOTEL TULSA
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

Travel

EUROPE
35 DAYS
ALL-EXPENSE TOUR
TO ENGLAND • HOLLAND
BELGIUM • GERMANY
SWITZERLAND • FRANCE
$498 UP
Including Tourist Class ocean passage
by Duchesses

This is just one of more than 300 travel bargains via Canadian Pacific and the famous "39% Less Ocean" St. Lawrence Seaway route. Bulletin of All-Expense Tours from *your own travel agent* or Canadian Pacific: L. R. Hart, Genl. Agt., 405 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 7351.

Canadian Pacific

This is the Year for Europe

Prices are low, attractions numerous; business and social changes are in the making. Europe is varied interesting and colorful!

CUNARD WHITE STAR

serves all of Europe through frequent sailings from Boston, New York or Montreal to London, Southampton; Plymouth, Glasgow, Liverpool, Cobh; Galway, Belfast, Cherbourg and Havre

"QUEEN MARY"

See your local agent or
CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED
33 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Authorized Christian Science Literature is available on board all Cunard White Star liners.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

It may be difficult for you to make up your mind as to the ship and line you wish to take. American Express is a central clearing house where you can get information on them *ALL*—see deck plans and make your own choice. Saves you time and shopping—no booking fee. Send for booklet "Steamship Sailings."

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL SERVICE
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hotel Statler Bldg., Boston, Mass.
1708 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
609 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.
American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Funds

ST. LOUIS
Enjoy Wabash air-conditioned through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.

The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule

Ask any Wabash representative for further information or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.
WABASH

NORWAY
DIRECT shore and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

NEW ZEALAND
51-day Tours . . $424 up Cabin Class
Or see Australia, 51 days, $399 up Cabin Class. Also 65-day all-expense tours, as low as $598. Sailings from Vancouver and Victoria on the *Aorangi* or *Niagara*.
Canadian Australasian Line

ZIG ZAG TRAVEL IN EUROPE
JULY-AUGUST
Select group. Few more desired. Quaint places, unusual opportunities. Via S. S. Queen Mary, MV Britannic, Cunard White Star Liner. Moderate Price.
Under Management American Express Travel Service
For particulars: Miss Alicia S. Wolfe
1037 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

Listed Stock Quotations

Declines in Stock Market General Due to Profit Taking

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Pressure Pushes Security Prices Downward

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The stock market leaned heavily to the offside today under considerable pressure against industrial specialties, motors and alcohols, many of which were 1 to 3 points lower.

At the beginning of the final hour shares showing largest losses included Chrysler, Johns-Manville, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, General Motors, J. I. Case, Columbian Carbon, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Delaware & Hudson, New York Central and Santa Fe.

The late tone was heavy. Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Wheat advanced ⅞ to 2 cent s a

Confused European Situation

A late rally in wheat and other grains featured commodity markets. Wheat advanced ⅞ to 2 cents a bushel and corn was ⅝ to ¾ of a cent higher on news that crops in some states had suffered severely from drought conditions.

In addition to a somewhat more confused outlook in the European situation, banking quarters were watching Paris for signs that devaluation of the franc is contemplated. A cut in the French monetary unit, it was thought, might lead to large-scale repatriation of funds now in the American market and consequently affect securities prices.

It was believed, however, that such unsettlement would be short-lived in view of the probability that many French investors might decide that it still is safer to keep the bulk of their funds on this side of the Atlantic.

The President's Baltimore address was the subject of diverse opinions in Wall Street, where particular attention was paid to his plea that industry reduce working hours and maintain wages in order to increase employment. Observers said it was questionable if the speech was a prime market influence.

Railway Bonds Rise

Higher prices for railroad issues provided the feature of an otherwise mixed bond market today

Gains of fractions were scored by the following low and medium priced carrier loans: Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Investment circles noted that the advance in rail liens occurred in spite of a heavy tone for the carrier equities. The explanation offered in most quarters was that the enormous supply of excess banking reserves was continuing to afford strong technical support.

In the United States Government sector prices were up a little for Treasury obligations and down somewhat in the guaranteed group. Activity continued limited.

In the second hour Treasury 4¼s and the 3s of 1946 were up 3-32s and 1-32s, respectively. Home Owners Loan 2¾s and Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of 1949 were under a little pressure.

The decision of the British Government to avoid the application of sanctions to Italy was seen by some as a factor in the steadiness of foreign obligations.

American Water Work 6s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Studebaker Convertible 6s were down a point or so shortly before noon.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Uncertainties regarding the international political situation and the approach of budget discussions next week restricted dealings in the stock market. Aircraft shares, rubbers, oils and coppers were supported at firmer prices. Gilt-edged securities held steady while other sections drooped. The closing tone was irregular.

Paris: With business dull, prices turned heavy in the Bourse today. Suez and Egyptian shares declined due to the Anglo-Italian tension, while rentes advanced fractionally. Bank stocks moved lower and international issues were irregular.

Liverpool: The cotton market was quiet. There was some hedging against outside growths and Bombay also was a seller. Prices closed two lower to one point higher.

Boston Stocks

April 14, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
Am Pneumat pf	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Am Pneumat 1st pf	24	24	24	23½
Boston Elevated	66½	66½	66½	67
Bos & Albany	138½	137½	137½	139
Brown Durrell	2½	2½	2½	3¾
Bos & Me A ctfs	8	7¾	7¾	8
Bos & Me B ctfs	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Bos & Me pr pf	27	27	27	27
Copper Range	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9
Eas Gas & Fuel	8	8	8	7½
Eas Gas & F pf	65½	65	65½	65½
Eas G & F pr pf	74	73¾	73¾	74¾
East Mass R	3	3	3	3¼
East Mass R pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
East Mass R pf A	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
East Mass R S	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Edison Elec	166½	166	166	166½
Employer's Group	23½	23½	23½	23½
Ed Elec rec	167	166½	167	167
1 15d General Capit	40⅜	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
Mergenthaler	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
N E Tel & Tel	120	119½	120	120
7.00 Old Colony RR	60	60	60	60
.60 Shawmut Assn	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Suburb Elec	2⅜	2	2	2¼
Suffo Mach	19½	19	19½	..
Texas Co	44	44	44	44⅛
4.00 Torrington	102	101½	101½	101
Unit Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	70c
2.50 United Shoe M	87	86¾	87	87

a—partly extra. d—said in 1935.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	95¾	97	94⅞	96¾	+.01
July	87⅛	89½	86⅞	89¼	+.01½
Sept.	85⅝	87⅛	85⅛	87¼	+.01½
Corn					
May	60¼	60¾	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
July	59⅝	60⅛	59¼	60⅛	+ ⅛
Sept.	58⅝	59⅛	58⅜	57¾	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	26⅛	26¼	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
July	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	..
Sept.	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Rye					
May	52⅜	53⅛	51⅞	52¾	+ ⅛
July	50⅛	51¼	49⅞	51	+ ⅛
Sept.	52⅞	54⅛	52⅜	54	..

N. Y. Central Traffic Gains

CHICAGO (AP)—Revenue passenger traffic on the New York Central Railroad system increased 12 per cent during the first quarter of 1936 compared with the like period in 1935, D. M. Bowman, passenger traffic manager, reported.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 14	Last Apr. 13
74¾	68	Acme Steel (2½g†)	71	70	70	..
13⅞	10½	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13½
35¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	35⅞	25⅞	35⅞	25⅞
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	26	25½	25½	25¾
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
9	7⅞	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3†)	191	189¾	189¾	190
6½	2	Airway Elec App	5⅝	4⅞	5	5½
17⅞	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	14½	14	14	14⅜
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3½	3⅜	3⅝	3½
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx2(h)	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24½
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	35	35	35	..
39¼	30½	Allepheny Steel (1)	33	32½	32½	33
208	167	Allied Chem (6)	204	199½	201	..
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	28½	26	26¼	26½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅜
50½	35⅞	Allis Chalmers	48½	47⅞	48	48¾
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26	25⅝	25¾	26½
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
47½	37⅜	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	38	38	38	39
125½	75	*Ammerada (2)	109½	109½	109½	110½
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	53	51	51	53¼
137½	125½	Am Bosch S&F pf (7)	126¾	125½	125⅞	126
134½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	122	121½	121⅞	121½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164½	164½	164½	165
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	37⅞	36¼	36¾	37⅞
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	66½	65	65	66½
54⅞	31	Am Chain	56	53¾	54	56
95½	88	Am Chicle (3†)	89½	89½	89½	..
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	27¾	27½	27⅝	27¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	20¾	19¾	20½	20¾
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	90	89¾	89¾	90
⅞	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) Old	..	⅞	¾	¾
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	..
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	39½	36¾	36¾	39
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	33½	32½	32½	33
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	17¼	16½	16½	17¼
18½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17¾	17¼	17⅞	17½
8¾	5¾	Am H de & L	7¼	6⅞	7	7⅛
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39¾	39¾	40
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
13⅜	10⅝	Am International	13½	12¼	12⅜	13
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	30⅜	29¼	29¼	30⅝
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	80½	80½	80½	..
29⅞	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met (.10b)	12½	12¼	12⅝	12½
45⅞	27⅞	Am Metal	33⅞	33	33	33½
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅜	11⅝	12	12½
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	50½
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	57⅞	57¾	57¾	58½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23¾
34	28¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	30	28⅞	29	29⅛
33½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)*	30½	30½	30½	31½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	84¾	83½	83⅝	85¼
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144⅞	144⅛	144⅜	..
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	106⅝
72⅛	57½	Am Snuff (3†)	61¾	61	61	61½
33⅜	23¾	Am Stamp Fdries	29½	28⅞	29¼	29⅝
115¼	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	117	116	116	..
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30¾	30½	30½	30¾
61½zz	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53¾	52	53⅜	54¼
76⅜	70¾	Am Sum Tobasso (1†)	74½	74⅛	74⅛	74⅜
178	155¾	Am Tel & (9)	166½	154¾	165¼	166¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90¾	90½	91	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92½	91½	91½	92¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	143⅞	143¼	143⅞	..
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
25½	20½	Am Wat W & E	24⅜	23	23¼	24¼
11½	9¼	Am Woolen	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	67⅝	61	61⅜	..
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	5	Am Writ P pf (h)	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead & S	4¾	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
38⅞	28	Anaconda Con (½b)	39½	38¼	38½	39½
46	35	Ansconda Wire (¾b)	43⅝	43	43	44
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23⅜	22½	23	23⅜
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108½	108½	108⅜	108½
15	11⅜	Andes Copper	13¾	13¾	13	13½
50	39½	Archer Daniels (1*)	43	43	43	43
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108½
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	74	74	74	74
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	61¼	60¼	60¼	61⅜
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11¼	11	11¼	11½
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	19	18½	18½	19
17⅜	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16¼
105½	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	105	105	105	..
86	59	Atchison T&SF (2)	85	82¼	83¾	86⅛
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103⅝	103¾	103¾	103¼
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	30⅝	28½	28½	30¼
⅝	⅝	Atl Refining Rt	17-32	14-32	14-32	16-32
35⅛	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	32½	31⅜	31⅞	32¾
73	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	61¼	60	60	..
54⅛	40⅛	Auburn Auto	46	44¾	46	45⅛
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	7½	7½	7½	..
46½	38½	*Austin Nichols A (2)	39½	39½	39½	39¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
—B—						
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	40¼	39¾	39¾	41¾
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21⅛	21¾	22¾
24¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	30½	29	29½	29⅞
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114⅜	114	114⅜	114⅛
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	19	17¾	17¾	18¾
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	101	100	100	101½
20	14⅜	Barnsdall (.60†)	19	17¾	18⅛	19
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	70¾	70¼	70¼	72
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111¾	111¼	111¼	..
18	13⅛	Beatrice Cream (½e)	22	21¼	21¾	22¼
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3†)	88½	88½	88½	88½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
29⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	30⅜	29⅜	29½	30⅜
24⅜	20	Benefical Ind Ln (1⅛†)	22½	22¼	22¼	22¾
58	48	Best & Co (2†)	55	55	55	56¼
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	62¾	59¾	60⅞	63
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17½	17½	17½	17½
120¼	112	BethSteel 7% pf	118	117	117	117½
20¼	15¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
21⅝	19½	Bloomingdale (.40)	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	..
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	21⅝	20½	20¾	21¾
100½	93⅞	*Bon Ami A (4)	100	100	100	100½
45	39⅝	Bon Ami B (2*)	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27½	27⅛	27¼	27¼
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	78½	76½	76½	79½
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	17¼
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2†)	56½	54⅝	55	56⅝
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	59	59	59	63
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49⅝	48¼	48⅜	49¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¼	7¾	8	8½
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	40	40	40	41
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	..
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
14¼	8¼	Buevrus Erie	12⅜	12¼	12½	12⅞
15	9¼	Budd Mfg	13¼	12⅜	13	13⅜
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	..	1⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14	10½	Budd Wheel	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
31⅜	22¾	Bullard 27	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	..
23	11½	Bulova Watch	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	22⅞
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60†)	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	29⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18¼	18	18	..
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Corp & Zinc	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛
25¼	19⅞	Byers	22½	21¼	21⅜	22¾
74	64	Byers pf	66	66	66	67
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	24¾	24	24¼	25
—C—						
37⅝	32¾	Calif Packing (1½)	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
17⅜	5⅜	Callahan Z & L	13⅜	11¼	11¼	13⅜
14	6	Calumet & Secla (¼b)	14	13	13½	14
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	37	35½	35½	36¾
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	13¾	13	13	13¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	13⅜
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
49½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49½	49½	49½	..
39¼	29½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	34⅝	33	33	..
171½	92½	Case Thresh	167	165	167	170
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	78¼	77	77	78¾
32½	26¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	28	27⅛	27¼	27¾
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	27½	27	27	27¾
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	62½	61	61¼	62½
35¼	25⅜	Cent Aguirre (1½†)	33	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	61	60½	61	62
56¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	58	56¾	56⅞	56⅜
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	18⅛
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96¾	96¾	99½	95¾
89	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66	65½	65½	66
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58¾	57¾	57⅝	58
6¼	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	11	10¾	11	10
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29¼	28½	28½	..
2⅞	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5⅝	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
4¾	3½	Chi & N western (h)	2¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
56	51½	Chi Pneu T pf (7)	52⅞	51½	51½	52½
3	1⅝	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2	2	..
7¾	3⅝	Chi R&P 6% (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	5
8	4¼	Chi R&P 7% (h)	5¼	5	5	..
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	26¼	26¼	26½	26
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8¾
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (4)	103⅞	99⅝	100½	103¾
19⅜	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¼	18	18	18½
86½	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83¼	82½	83½	82½
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	5⅞	5½	5½	6
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	42	40	40	42
46	38¼	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	38¾	38	38	..
57⅞	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	57½	56¾	56¾	..
91¼	84	Coca-Cola (2)	89	88½	88½	89½
57½	55⅝	Coca-Cola A (3)	56¾	56¼	56¾	..
19⅝	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
49⅛	42	Collins & Aikman (½)b)	49¼	47⅝	48	49¼
24⅝	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	22⅜	21½	21½	23
9⅝	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅞
19	24½	Colo F&I pf (h)	32	30½	30½	32¼
27½	21½	Colo & Southern	30⅜	30¼	30¼	31¼
37⅝	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	31½	31	31	32⅜
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	21	19¾	20	20⅞
102	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	102	102	102	102
45⅝	38	Columbia Pic vtc (1Z)	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	38⅛
124	94	Columbian-C vtc (4Z)	127½	123	124½	128
14	5⅝	Comm Credit (2½)	56½	55⅝	56	56
114½	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113	113	113	113½
71¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (2†3)	72⅞	70⅞	72¼	71½
104⅝	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	104¾	104½	104½	104⅝
24⅝	20½	Comm Solvents (.60)	20⅝	19	19⅜	20½
14¼	8⅞	Commwith & Sou	3	2⅞	3	3
82	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
12¼	8¾	Conde Nast Pub	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	39⅛	37	38	39⅜
25⅜	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	20	20	20	..
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	14	13½	13½	..
23½	23⅛	Conn Ry & Lt pf	23⅛	23	23	24⅛
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	10½	10½	10⅛	..
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	82¼	82¼	82¼	83½
7½	⅛5	Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
26½	17¼	Consol Film I pf (1½g)	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¾
38⅜	28⅝	Consol Oil N Y	37½	32⅜	33	33⅜
108⅛	102	Consol REd pf n (5)	105⅛	105¼	105¼	106⅜
6½	4⅝	Consol Laundries	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
15½	11⅜	Consol Oil (¼b)	14	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8	8	8	8
31½	8⅞	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	¾	¾
26¼	19¾	Container n	22¼	22	22	22¼
19⅛	10⅝	Cont Baking A	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2	2	2	2
77½	67½	Cont Baking pf (4)	70	70	70	71
81½	73½	Cont Can (3)	78¼	77¾	77¾	78½
50⅞	39	Cont Dis Fibre (½b)	20½	19½	19½	20⅜
46	19⅜	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	41½	41⅜	41½	41½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2¾	2	2	2¼
37¼	33½	Cont Oil (1)	35¼	34	34½	35¼
46	43	Cont Steel (½b)	42⅝	41¼	41¼	43
60	60	Corn Exchange (3)	63	63	63	63⅝
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76¾	72¾	75	72½
7⅝	4⅝	Cotv	5⅝	5	5¼	5⅝
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35⅞	35	35	35
24½	16⅝	Crosley Radio (½e)	25¼	24½	24⅝	24
59½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	60⅞	59	60⅛	59¾
47½	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	..
105	102	Crown W Pap 1pf (7†)	102	102	102	103½
16⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
41	35	Crucible Steel	36½	36	36½	37¼
2¾	1½	Cuba Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
14⅛	11	Cuba Rr pf	12¾	12½	12½	13¼
14¾	6⅝	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98½	94	94	..
44½	38⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
24¼	18⅛	Curtis Publishing	23¾	22½	22½	23¾
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103¼	103¼	102¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	17	16⅜	16½	16⅞
90	80	Cushman 7% (7)	80	80	80	..
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	58½	58½	58½	59¼
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	85¾	82½	82½	85
26	22	Deisel W G (.60†)	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	50¼	47	47½	50¼
23½	13¾	Del Lack & W	20⅝	19½	19½	20⅝
99	43	Denver R G pf (h)	7¼	7½	7¼	..
152	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	146¾	146	146¾	..
10	6	Detroit & Mack	6	6	6	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55¾	55½	55¾	56½
40½	36¾	Diamond Match (1½†)	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅞
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½†)	41	40	40	..
34⅝	22½	Distillers Sp Seag	23½	22½	23	23
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2†)	45	44¾	44¾	45¾
75⅝	50⅝	Douglas A	61⅛	57¾	60⅜	61⅜
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	6½	6½	6½	6½
18¼	14½	Duplan Silk (1)	15½	15½	15½	..
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	151¾	147	147	152
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130	130	130	131
		—E—				
9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅛	8	8	..
170½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5†)	167	1666	166	167
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36	35	35½	36
9¼	7¼	Eitingon Schild	7	7	7	..
49⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	40⅝	39	39	40¾
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	..
17⅜	13⅝	Elec Boat	12¾	12¼	12¾	13
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.25e)	6⅝	6

Business and Industry

Building in Three Months Gains 85 P.C. Over 1935 Period

Commerce and Finance

Auto Producers 'Walk Out' From Commerce Body

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association, trade organization of the giant motor industry, has resigned from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Except to confirm the "walk out," neither business group would comment today, but informed business circles said the motor manufacturers were not satisfied with the chamber's support of federal bus and truck legislation.

The chamber, the largest business association in the nation, is now negotiating with the automobile manufacturers in an attempt to close the breach. Meanwhile several individual manufacturers maintain their membership in the chamber.

Dispute a Year Old

The dispute began at the chamber's convention a year ago when a resolution was passed calling "for establishment of federal regulation of all forms of interstate transportation without further delay. . . . Co-ordination of these different forms of transportation is essential."

The automobile group was said to feel this resolution was dictated by railroad interests, and assertions were made at the time that the committee which put forth the declaration was "packed" by railroaders.

Every effort was being made to persuade manufacturers to return to the fold as an organized body prior to the chamber's convention the latter part of this month.

At that time, the chamber will strive for a statement of business policy and action with regard to absorbing the unemployed. Because of the huge size of the automobile industry, chamber officials feel its voice is of the highest importance.

Auto Group Influential

The auto group's resignation is the second time within recent months that the chamber has encountered some internal dissent. When the organization conducted a referendum among its members recently on trends of government legislation, some local chambers resigned from the central body, protesting that the referendum was so phrased as to produce a vote indicating business was hostile to the New Deal.

Officials of the chamber said today, however, that its records showed a substantial increase in memberships and contributions.

Cotton Consumed In March Shows Substantial Gain

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Cotton consumed during March was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 548,913 bales of lint and 60,811 of linters, compared with 516,649 and 53,565 in February this year, and 482,373 and 65,810 in March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,334,394 bales of lint and 257,632 of linters, compared with 1,404,476 and 231,320 on Feb. 29 this year, and 1,116,018 and 260,847 on March 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 6,570,182 bales of lint and 65,128 of linters, compared with 7,247,803 and 62,247 on Feb. 29 this year, and 7,788,346 and 52,670 on March 31 last year.

Imports during March totaled 15,662 bales of 500 pounds each, compared with 17,837 during February this year, and 9917 during March last year.

Exports for March totaled 404,741 bales of lint and 15,175 of linters, compared with 406,022 and 22,812 for February this year, and 317,798 and 18,287 for March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March were 23,175,502, compared with 23,337,070 during February this year, and 24,573,602 during March last year.

Big Utility Company Lowers Indebtedness

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Current loans of American & Foreign Power Company, originally totaling $50,000,000 have been reduced to $37,500,000, it is stated by C. E. Calder, president.

The latest payment, made on April 10, was for $2,383,810, he said. Of the total now outstanding, $30,000,000 is held by various banks and $7,500,000 by Electric Bond & Share. The loans are due Oct. 26, 1938.

After making the latest payment, Mr. Calder said, the company and its subsidiaries had cash in banks to the amount of $14,686,000 at the close of business on April 10.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

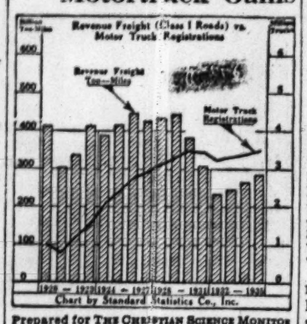
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Country Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11

Registrations Show Motortruck Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

No estimate of the amount of freight carried by motortrucks is possible, but an idea of the seriousness of this competition with the railroads may be gained from the accompanying chart.

Note that truck registrations fell off only a trifle in 1931 and 1932 and are now back at new highs, in contrast with the rail freight record.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In April 4 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Wholesale commodity prices fell off moderately during the week ended April 4, the average decline being only 0.1 per cent, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The decrease brought the all commodity index to 79.2, which is the same as in the corresponding week of last year. Compared with a month ago, the index shows a decrease of 0.6 per cent.

The farm products, hides and leather products, and textile products groups declined during the week. Fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials averaged higher. Foods, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

Raw material prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week interval and are now 1.3 per cent below the corresponding week of last month. All commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) rose fractionally.

The farm products group declined 0.7 per cent due to sharp decreases in wholesale prices of oats, rye, wheat, steers, light hogs, lambs, live poultry in the New York market, eggs, lemons, oranges, fresh milk at Chicago, seeds, white potatoes and wool. Advancing prices, on the other hand, were reported for barley, corn, calves, cows, heavy hogs, live poultry at Chicago, cotton, apples and sweet potatoes. The current farm products index—76.3—is at the lowest point reached since early 1935. It is 1.8 per cent below the corresponding week of a month ago and 2.9 per cent below a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Apr4 1936	Mar28 1936	Apr7 1934	Apr8 1933
All Commodities	79.2	79.3	73.3	60.1
Farm products	76.3	76.8	60.4	44.0
Foods	79.7	79.7	68.1	56.3
Hides and leather	95.1	95.3	89.8	68.5
Textile products	70.1	70.4	75.7	50.9
Fuel & Lgt mater	76.8	76.7	72.6	62.9
Metal & met prod	85.9	85.7	86.5	76.7
Building materials	85.3	85.2	88.7	69.9
Chem and drugs	79.1	79.1	75.5	71.3
Housefurnish gds	82.7	82.7	82.5	72.3
Misc commodities	68.2	68.2	69.7	57.6
All commodities other than farm products & foods	78.8	78.8	78.7	6.55
All commodities other than farm products	79.9	79.8	76.0	63.6
Raw materials	76.9	77.2	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	74.5	74.5	*	*
Finished products	71.3	79.8	*	*

*Not computed.

Canada's Telephone System Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 14—While decreases in the number of telephones in Canada were reported in 1931, 1932 and 1933, at the end of 1934 the number of telephones in the country totaled 1,193,729, as compared with 1,192,330 in 1933, according to a recent report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

With the average of 11.01 telephones per 100 of the population Canada is second only to the United States, which has an average of 13.29, with New Zealand, Denmark and Sweden in order next with 10.01, 9.99 and 9.51. The United States, France, Germany and the United Kingdom have a greater total number of telephones, but France has an average of 3.19 per 100 of her population, Germany, 4.48 and the United Kingdom 4.78.

Of the total investment of $331,187,000 in telephone systems in Canada in 1934, the report stated that almost 58 per cent belonged to the Bell Telephone Company, which served 443,590 telephones in Ontario and 230,849 in Quebec, in addition to providing long distance service to a large number of connecting systems.

Canada had an average of 212 conconversations per person and 5.3 per telephone a day. No other country, it was pointed out, has an high an average numer of conversations per person, and a greater total number of conversations was reported only by the United States and Japan.

Two Cotton Goods Selling Agencies Consolidated

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Two long-established cotton goods selling agencies—Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc., founded in 1932, and Haywood, Mackey & Valentine, Inc., which originated in 1842—have united forces.

Thomas D. Mackay and T. Holt Haywood will become officers of Bliss Fabyan. Mackay will supervise merchandising for mills which have been associated with his former company, and Haywood will represent the new group at southern headquarters in Winston-Salem, N. C.

Construction Best In First Quarter Since 1931 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Building construction gained by about the normal seasonal amount during March over the month of February, thereby lifting the total value of permits issued during March at the 215 cities regularly reporting to Dun & Bradstreet to $78,120,344.

This was the largest March figure reported since 1931 and was the highest total recorded for any month since September of that year. Compared with the February permit value of $51,559,661, a rise of 51.5 per cent is shown, while the increase over the March, 1935, figure of $45,063,852 amounts to 73.4 per cent.

Permit Values

Although slightly below the final quarter of last year, the volume of permits for the first quarter of 1936 eclipsed any similar period since 1931. The aggregate for the first three months of this year totaled $184,637,909, compared with $99,526,487 a year ago, or an increase of 85.5 per cent. Contrast with the $52,705,189 total recorded in the first quarter of 1933, when the building industry was at its lowest, shows a rise of 250.0 per cent.

The group totals of building permit values for the 215 cities for March, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

	March, 1936	March, 1935	Change P.C.
New England	$5,742,219	$2,367,356	+142.6
Mid'le Atlantic	22,127,180	16,072,374	+ 37.7
South Atlantic	8,441,681	4,164,655	+102.7
East Central	14,309,636	6,597,431	+116.9
South Central	8,774,792	3,906,119	+124.6
West Central	3,833,761	3,060,146	+ 25.3
Mountain	2,276,015	647,589	+251.5
Pacific	12,615,060	8,338,182	+ 51.3
Total U. S.	$78,120,344	$45,063,852	+ 73.4
New Y'k City	$14,676,118	$11,447,168	+ 28.2
Outside N.Y.C.	$63,444,226	$33,616,684	+ 88.7

Gains Well Distributed

A comparison by geographical sections reveals gains in virtually all sections of the country in contrasting the March expenditures with those of February, the South Central group showing the only decline. In comparing the March permit values with the same month of last year, all sections registered heavy increases.

The record of building permit values, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the 215 cities, by groups, for the first quarter of 1936 and 1935, is given herewith:

	Three Months 1936	Three Months 1935	Chg P.C.
New England	$10,288,320	$5,296,533	+ 94.2
Middle Atlantic	$2,226,048	31,218,196	+ 67.3
South Atlantic	21,379,211	10,843,501	+ 97.2
East Central	29,195,861	13,548,279	+115.5
South Central	28,356,377	11,025,500	+157.2
West Central	7,965,834	5,701,973	+ 39.7
Mountain	4,424,730	1,842,712	+140.1
Pacific	30,804,431	20,840,793	+ 53.6
Total U. S.	$184,637,909	$99,526,487	+ 85.5
New York City	$39,365,178	$23,106,739	+ 70.4
Outside NYC	$145,272,731	$76,419,748	+ 90.1

New Life Insurance In March Has Gain Of 1 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—New life insurance production for March was 1 per cent greater than in the like month of 1935, according to a statement by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. This was the first gain this year, since January and February fell 17.4 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively, below the totals for the corresponding months of last year.

The first quarter showed a decline of 8.2 per cent from a year before. The report summarizes the new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of 42 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

The new business of all classes of insurance written in March amounted to $775,982,000, against $768,491,000 in March, 1935. New ordinary insurance was $473,758,000, against $502,619,000, a decrease of 5.7 per cent. Industrial insurance was $246,011,000, against $235,261,000, while group insurance was $56,213,000, against $30,611,000. For the first quarter, the total new business was $2,122,628,000, against $2,312,992,000 for the first three months of 1935.

The new paid-for business written in each of the first three months of 1935 and 1936 follows:

Month—	1935	1936	P. C. From 1935
Ordinary Insurance			
Jan.	$601,300,000	$447,181,000	—25.6
Feb.	490,193,000	422,587,000	—13.8
March	502,619,000	473,758,000	— 5.7
	$1,594,112,000	$1,343,526,000	—15.7
Industrial Insurance			
Jan.	$196,255,000	$193,344,000	— 1.5
Feb.	209,017,000	212,055,000	+ 1.5
March	235,261,000	246,011,000	+ 4.6
	$640,533,000	$651,410,000	+ 1.7
Group Insurance			
Jan.	$27,348,000	$40,981,000	+49.9
Feb.	20,386,000	30,498,000	+49.6
March	30,611,000	56,213,000	+83.6
	$78,347,000	$127,692,000	+63.0
Total Insurance			
Jan.	$824,903,000	$681,506,000	—17.4
Feb.	719,598,000	665,140,000	— 7.6
March	768,491,000	775,982,000	+ 1.0
	$2,312,992,000	$2,122,628,000	— 8.2

Life Insurance Paid Every Seventh Person in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Payments made by life insurance companies during the last six years benefited one out of every seven persons in the United States, the National Association of Underwriters estimates.

More than 17,000,000 persons, between 1929 and 1935, received payments from domestic life insurance companies for death claims, annuities and matured endowments.

An even greater number benefited from payments in the form of policy dividends, policy loans and surrender values. In 1935 alone, the underwriters estimated, 7,000,000 persons got cash from insurance companies on dividends, loans or surrender values.

Curtailment of Cotton Cloth Production Now Being Urged

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 14—Marked slackening in the buying activity in primary cotton goods markets during the past week weakened prices in many sections of the market and cut total sales for the week down to a point hardly 50 per cent of the current week's output from the active looms. Cotton manufacturers, selling agents and even buyers of gray goods were actively agitating for curtailment of output particularly among the print cloth mills, in the interests of stabilizing prices and avoiding a serious collapse of gray goods values.

Finished goods markets are becoming affected and prices on some types of wash goods and domestics are beginning to soften slightly, while buyers, to protect themselves, feel forced to adopt a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Print Cloth Prices Off

Standard print cloths declined about a sixteenth of a cent all along the line this week on very light sales. This has brought prices on nearly every one of the standard numbers to levels somewhat less than bare cost even in the most efficient mills. For this reason it was generally believed that there is little likelihood of further substantial recessions from these prices, unless there occurs further substantial weakening in raw cotton values.

Standard 38½-inch 64x60s moved in moderate volume during the week at 5⅞ cents, which figures slightly more than 28¾ cents a pound. There were sales of 39-inch four-yard 80 squares during the week at 7⅜ cents a yard or 29½ cents a pound, while 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s, which were especially weak, were bought at 5¾ cents, or just under 28 cents a pound.

Tobacco cloths were rather slow but they were bringing prices that figured 32½ to 33 cents a pound, which indicates how unprofitable the present print cloth prices really are for the mills.

Narrow Goods Firm

On sheetings there was a very fair movement of goods, especially to the mechanical trades. Carded broadcloths were steady throughout the week, after having previously dropped off about half a cent a yard. The 100x60s were available this week at 7½ cents a yard for quick or forward delivery.

On the narrow goods prices held relatively firmer than on the wider numbers, but not much trading was in evidence. Probably the strongest constructions in the whole print cloth list were the 44 inch 6.40 yard 48 squares which moved in quantity at 5 cents.

Medium weight drills for clothing purposes were firm in price and were moving in moderate volume. For carded sateens and twills, however, sales were considerably behind production and prices were beginning to weaken slightly.

It was in the fine combed goods division where the market found its greatest strength this week. There are practically no stock accumulations of unsold merchandise, and prices are very firm by reason of a demand for spots and quick shipment larger than could be immediately supplied. Meanwhile, however, many converters are already busy on their fancy goods lines for fall.

News Notes—British Empire

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Industry—Industrial production of the United Kingdom in 1935, as measured by the Government Board of Trade index, was higher in almost all commodity groups in each quarter of 1935 in the like period of 1934. The composite index for manufacturing at 116.9 for 1935 (based on 1930 as 100) was the highest attained for this class of output since the index was begun with 1927 production, and compared with 1934 showed an increase of 7.7 per cent. The aggregates for both manufacturing production and for industrial production (which includes mining and quarraying) were greater for the fourth quarter of 1935 for any other quarter since the beginning of the record.

* * *

Steel—Steel production of the United Kingdom in 1935 was the highest on record; domestic demand was progressively strong; there was a moderate increase in exports; considerable reconstruction and extension of plant facilities were undertaken; and perhaps in some ways, most important of all, the long-standing question of the relations between the British and continental steel industries was settled by the conclusion of the agreement with the International Steel Cartel relating to the regulation of imports and exports and involving necessarily some reorganization of the British industry itself. Crude steel output in 1935 totaled 9,842,000 tons, the highest figure in the history of the industry. This figure represents a gain of about 1,000,000 tons, or 11.2 per cent over 1934.

* * *

Coal—Scotland"s export trade in coal was well maintained during 1935. Aggregate shipments abroad amounted to 5,776,338 tons, valued at £4,158,519, a decline of 2 per cent compared with 1934. In view of the difficulties which have militated against export business in the past year, this result is regarded as very satisfactory, especially when compared with the trend in other exporting districts in Great Britain, particularly South Wales.

* * *

Linen—Exports of linen manufactures from northern Ireland to the United States during January showed a good gain over the preceding month and over January, 1935. Shipments in January, 1936, were equal to $1,231,485 compared with $958,540 in January, 1935. Exports of flax and linen from northern Ireland to the United States for the full year 1935 were equal to $10,660,907 compared with $10,821,111 in 1934.

* * *

South Africa Steel Cartel—South African iron and steel producers have just entered into a five-year agreement with the International Steel Cartel and the British Iron and Steel Federation which reserves to them a larger share of the local market.

* * *

Lumber—Outlook for the lumber trade in South Africa during the current year is definitely favorable. Industrial and mining operations are proceeding on a large scale and there is a return of confidence which should be reflected in active buying in the next few months. No slackening in building operations is apparent and a steady demand for lumber is anticipated by the local trade. Lumber landed at Cape Town in 1935 amounted to 99,943 tons, an increase of 6632 tons over the 1934 figure.

* * *

Australian Mining—Recent improvement in prices of lead and zinc has stimulated the Australian industry and immediate prospects for lead-zinc mining in the Commonwealth are brighter than for many years. Owing to the higher metal prices, the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia, Ltd., is making plans for the commencement of mining and milling operations at Rosebery on the West Coast of Tasmania. The Broken Hill mines are also benefiting greatly from the improvement in the market for base metals.

* * *

Gold Production—Production of gold in Australia in 1935 was slightly in excess of the 1934 total. Production in 1935 amounted to 917,262 fine ounces, valued at £8,000,000 compared with 887,490 fine ounces, valued at £7,500,000 in 1934. Output in West Australia declined from 651,338 ounces in 1934 to 649,049 ounces in 1935. New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Northern Territory all registered increased gold production in 1935 as compared with 1934.

* * *

New Zealand Radio—Notable stimulus to radio interest in New Zealand is anticipated as a result of the New Labor Government's determination to permit private radio broadcasting stations to compete on an effective basis with the Government operated stations. There are about 180,000 licensed radio sets in New Zealand at the present time, compared with 75,000 sets on March 31, 1932. There are now two broadcasting stations in each of the four centers of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. Government broadcasting operations are financed by annual license fees collected on each radio receiving set in the country.

* * *

Automobiles—Improved economic conditions, together with replacement requirements, were reflected in a striking increase in sales of passenger automobiles in New Zealand during 1935. Sales of motortrucks while registering appreciable improvement failed to keep pace with passenger cars. Total distribution of new passenger cars in the New Zealand market in 1935 amounted to 16,188 units against 9669 units in 1934. Corresponding totals for trucks were 3572 units and 2687 units. The number of American and Canadian trucks sold in 1935 was 2397 compared with 1649 units in the preceding year. Of total passenger cars sold in 1935, 7624 units were from United States and Canada, and 8564 were British.

* * *

Fiji Islands—A broadcasting station has recently been established in the Fiji Islands. The new service has been provided by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, and uses a wavelength of 341 meters (880 kilocycles). The Figian residents are enthusiastic over the new broadcasting service as up to its inauguration they were dependent for radio entertainments on programs emanating from New Zealand, Australia and the United States. All local owners of receiving sets are required to pay annual license fees.

Much Equipment Being Purchased By Big Railways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14 — One of American industry's very best customers, the railroads, after five years of financial embarrassment, are back at the counter ready to make up for lost buying time.

They need rails, locomotives, cars, repairs, and equipment of all kinds. Spurred on by the sight of dangerously depleted stocks, by the threat of price increases, and by the continued availability of government credit, but chiefly by the first considerable volume of earned money in their pockets since 1931, they are shouting out orders that give the durable goods industries the same pleasurable thrill that the building industry provided by its buying spurt last year.

Roads Wanted to Buy

The railroads long have claimed that the depression could be hurried on its way if only they could make enough money to be able to start buying again, after pinch-penny purchasing for five lean years.

Buying from the basic heavy industries, the steel makers and such, it is argued, is the first step in starting the whole industrial and business machine humming. Economists have frequently noted that restoration of prosperity depends on a revival of foreign trade, of building construction, and of railroad buying.

In normal years the railroads buy from $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 worth of goods and equipments, including besides rails and cars, etc., linen, food, gasoline, crockery, etc.

In the five-year period from 1925 to 1929 the railroads bought each year an average of $1,400,000,000 worth of goods from industry.

The tremendous drop in this purchasing that came with the sliding off of business generally, is seen in the fact that in 1932 and 1933 the average yearly railroad purchase total had fallen to but about $320,000,000, according to Railway Age, rail weekly trade magazine.

Government loans and some increase in earnings in the early part of 1934 brought the purchases for the first 11 months to $483,000,000.

Decline in Buying

Then there was a decline in buying, following an almost parallel drop in net earnings, so that in the first 11 months of 1935 purchases totaled only $368,000,000.

Since then, however, the trend has been consistently upward and during the past few months orders have been filed rapidly and in large amounts. Railroad men and manufacturers both predict that 1936 will see more railroad buying than any year since 1930. Although government loans are still a factor, purchases this year, as last, are expected to be financed more largely out of earnings.

Gas Tax Reduction Now Being Pledged By Office Seekers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—The tide of gasoline taxation appears to have turned. Candidates for office in a number of states have put into their platforms pledges for gas tax reduction, reports the American Petroleum Institute.

"Gas" taxes have been increasing for so long now that when a State Legislature adjourns without adding a penny or two to the gas tax, motorists hail the fact as a victory for their side. But Virginia, at the last session of its Legislature, actually voted down a proposal to increase the tax from 6 to 6½ cents a gallon.

In some states, like New York, an effort is being made to get the present gas tax reduced, and to assure its use for highway purposes only. Municipal gas taxes have been repealed by several cities in Florida and Missouri.

In 23 states, legislatures have adopted memorials opposing the duplicating federal tax upon motor fuels and urging the Federal Government to leave motor vehicle taxation exclusively to the states.

Sensing the popular disapproval of the high gasoline taxes, candidates for Governor in Indiana, Massachusetts and other states have put gasoline tax reduction and anti-diversion planks in their platforms, states the Petroleum Institute. Govs. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky and Hugh White of Mississippi have also endorsed tax reduction.

Pennsylvania R. R. Retains Control of B. & M. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

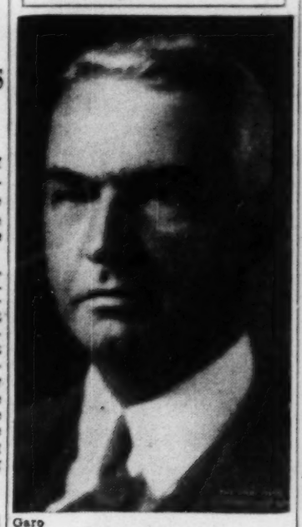
NEW YORK, April 14—The Pennsylvania Railroad maintained its hold on the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1935, it is revealed in a tabulation of the twenty largest stockholders of the latter road.

The list shows that on Dec. 31 the Boston Railroad Holding Company, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, of which the Pennsylvania has working control, held 219,189 common, 6543 preferred, 43,990 prior-preference and 4151 first-preferred shares of the Boston & Maine. The Pennroad Corporation, an affiliate of the Pennsylvania, held 27,565 common, 14,968 preferred, 44,304 prior-preference and 114,550 first-preferred shares.

Roosevelt & Son, the third largest stockholder, reduced their holdings of common stock from 31,281 to 30,076 shares. D. T. Moore & Co., who were not included in the thirty largest stockholders for 1934, appeared on the latest list in fifth position with 9085 common and 869 first-preferred shares. Schirmer, Atherton & Co., fifth on the 1934 list, were not on the 1935 list. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, fifteenth in 1934, was missing from the 1935 list.

Edward S. French received salary and other compensation of $42,720 as president of the B. & M.,

Clearing House Head



Garo

Robert D. Brewer
President, Merchants National Bank, Newly Elected President of the Boston Clearing House Association

Brewer Elected Head of Boston Clearing House

Robert D. Brewer, president of the Merchants National Bank, was elected president of the Boston Clearing House Association yesterday at the 81st annual meeting of that body, succeeding Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank of Boston.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year were:

Secretary—Herbert E. Stone, vice-president of the Second National Bank; Clearing House Committee—Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank, chairman; Philip Stockton, president of the First National Bank; Henry J. Nichols, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank; Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company; Roger Pierce, president of the New England Trust Company.

Mr. Brewer graduated from Dartmouth in 1904 and from Harvard Law School in 1907. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the latter year and practiced law here until 1921 when he became assistant treasurer of the Provident Institution in the town of Boston. In 1925 he succeeded the late Henry Parkman as treasurer of the Provident and in 1929 was elected president of the Merchants National. In 1918 he served with the food administration in Washington.

The present membership of the Clearing House Association is made up of the following banks: Federal Reserve Bank, First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, National Rockland Bank, Second National Bank, National Shawmut Bank, Webster & Atlas National Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, New England Trust Company; State Street Trust Company, United States Trust Company and The Union Trust Company.

A brochure commemorative of the completion of the first 80 years of existence was presented to those in attendance at yesterday's meeting.

Flood Destruction Less Than at First Thought, Says Survey

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. said its survey of flood damage showed commercial losses in 387 communities in 12 states but revealed less destruction than first estimates indicated had taken place.

Principal places affected, its report said, were Pittsburgh and Johnstown in Pennsylvania, Binghamton, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

In the Pittsburgh, Johnstown and Wheeling district, reporters for the credit rating service found 3044 concerns with flood loss.

Throughout the flooded areas, Dun & Bradstreet said, there was "a rapid return to normal business conditions with limited extensions and replacements being required."

South Manchuria Railway Is Hit By Conflict of Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — A serious financial problem, with wider political implications, has arisen in connection with the floating of the debentures of the South Manchuria Railway. This corporation is the spearhead of Japanese economic penetration on the mainland of Asia. Besides operating the entire railway system of Manchoukuo it operates coal mines, electrical power plants and a host of subsidiary enterprises, builds roads and harbors, studies possibilities of expansion in North China.

The outstanding balance of South Manchuria Railway debentures is 642,400,000 yen (a little less than $200,000,000), about one fifth of the total outstanding debentures in Japan. During the last four and a half years the company has invested about 600,000,000 yen in Manchoukuo, and plans for the next five years call for at least as large a new investment. Part of this sum must be raised by the sale of bonds; and here increasing difficulties have been encountered, with the result that the president of the South Manchuria Railway, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, and some of its directors have been making trips between Dairen and Tokyo in this connection.

Road's Future Clouded

As one of Japan's largest and best managed corporations, the commercial credit of the South Manchuria Railway should be excellent. Yet its common stock, which pays a guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent, is selling at a price which gives a yield of 6.8 per cent, which is abnormally high for a semi-Government enterprise. And the big Japanese bankers and financiers have been cold toward projected issues of new debentures.

The main reason for this situation is that the South Manchuria Railway is not able today to function as a purely business corporation. It is under strong pressure from the Kwantung Army (the Japanese military force in Manchoukuo) to sponsor enterprises which are more easily justifiable from a military than from a commercial standpoint. As the Tokyo newspaper "Jiji" says:

"There is deep-rooted pessimism regarding the future of South Manchuria Railway debenture issues. The prevalent pessimism is caused by the fact that the market does not know whether the South Manchuria Railway Company is an institution charged with the mission of carrying out national policies in Manchuria or whether it is a mere business concern. According to the company authorities, it is both, but it cannot be both. The company must reorganize and become one or the other. Unless the situation is changed, the debentures cannot be absorbed."

Conflict of Purpose

In other words, Japanese financiers are unwilling to underwrite an arrangement whereby the Kwantung army will milk the rich South Manchuria Railway for large sums in order to promote enterprises which give little promise of being profitable. Among such enterprises one might mention several of the newly built railway lines in the west and extreme north of Manchoukuo, the suggested scheme for extracting oil from coal on a large scale and some of the many enterprises which have been promoted on a semigovernment basis in Manchoukuo, with the Manchoukuo Government contributing the name and the South Manchuria Railway the cash.

This conflict of purpose between the Kwantung Army, which places military considerations and the national economic upbuilding of Manchoukuo first, and the Japanese capitalists, who are primarily interested in earning an assured profit, is all the more interesting because a similar conflict, on a larger scale, is likely to be fought out between the military and financial interests in Japan itself during the next few months.

take a trip

When spring winds blow is a good time to take a brief holiday. A trip to the Southland—to a metropolis—to the mountains.

The Hotel, Resort and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor hold many suggestions as to places to go. They are a regular part of the Monitor every Tuesday and Friday.

Busy Summer for Hockey in Prospect—Red Sox Open League Season at Fenway

Werber Brings Back Memories Of Cobb's Days

Billy Werber, the speed boy from Maryland, who less than a month ago wanted to be traded to some other club, today is perhaps the outstanding and most colorful player on the Red Sox roster.

It happened this way. Werber reported to training camp a salary holdout. After much discussion with club officials he signed a 1936 contract, but openly admitted to the local press representatives that the terms of the document were not to his liking. He said things around Sarasota that riled Manager Joe Cronin and other Red Sox players.

Set the Pace

Yet, through the entire episode he hustled on the ball field. While other Red Sox regulars were loafing down the first-base line, Billy was kicking up the dirt with his spikes in practice, taking a turn at every infield position and occasionally chasing fly balls in the outfield. Even though he was handicapped by an injury, he still set the pace for the rest of the club.

Cronin was not sure Werber was ready to start the season at third base when this injury developed, therefore he shifted Eric McNair, a great natural ball player, to third base and put Oscar Melillo on second. This combination, with Cronin at shortstop and Foxx at first base, worked well together. A manager hesitates to break up any unit that functions smoothly.

But when the Red Sox reached Boston, Cronin heard the cries of local fandom. "We want Werber," they shouted, remembering the daring base running and sparkling play he exhibited at third base two seasons ago. Public sentiment is always with the underdog, and the bleacherites don't think the base-stealing champion of 1934 is getting the proper treatment in 1936.

Sensation of Game

In the city series against the Bees on Sunday, Cronin put Werber out in right field. Bill was the sensation of the game, making three hits and covering ground well in the garden. He will continue to play the outfield. From his lead-off position in the batting order, Werber gives the Red Sox a right-handed punch that would be lacking if Almada or Cooke was chasing fly balls along with Cramer and Manush.

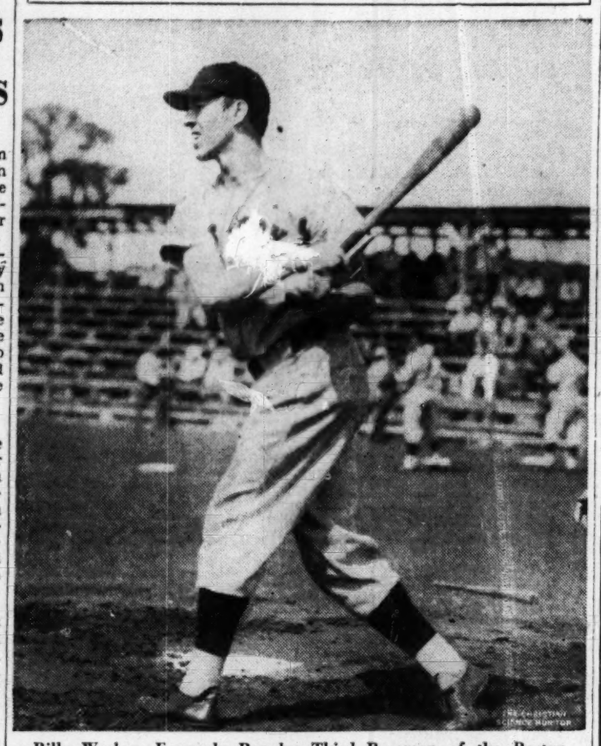
In many respects, Werber brings back memories of Ty Cobb, the greatest of all players. Like Cobb, Werber doesn't think he's good, he knows he is. Cobb fought his way to the top of the heap, overcoming a series of circumstances that would have discouraged the average player.

Werber is of the same makeup. When he saw that third base had been taken from him, he stepped on the gas and hustled harder. Cronin or any other manager couldn't keep Billy on the bench, because in doing so he would be weakening his team. The player who three weeks ago was close to changing uniforms, may turn out to be one of the league's outstanding members. Werber's hustle may snap the Red Sox out of the slump that has brought a series of exhibition game defeats.

* * *

Because Governor James M. Curley was unexpectedly called to Washington, the throwing out of the first ball at Fenway Park this afternoon was assigned to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Ty Cobb of Red Sox



Billy Werber, Formerly Regular Third Baseman of the Boston Club, Who Was Confined to the Bench During Most of the Spring Training Season, Has Fought His Way to a Regular Outfield Berth

Harvard vs. Tufts Tomorrow

Harvard's varsity baseball team, rained out of its opening league game with Columbia yesterday, will meet Tufts in the mid-week scheduling on the Soldiers Field varsity diamond. The game with Tufts will start at 4 p. m. and Coach Fred Mitchell of Harvard will pitch George Tittmann against either Tony Radvilas or Israel Harris of Tufts.

Tufts, coached by Ken Nash, looks forward to a successful season. In the only game it has played so far, Tufts defeated Boston University 8-2. This Harvard-Tufts series is always one of the highlights of the schedules of both teams and Harvard on June 13 will meet Tufts in the second game of the series at the Medford Oval in the Tufts Commencement game. A year ago the teams played two close games, Tufts winning the first 3-1 at Medford and Harvard the second also at Medford by a score of 6-5.

Tufts will have six veteran regulars in its lineup at Soldiers Field tomorrow. They are Capt. George Donnelly, left fielder; James Lillis, right fielder; Paul Philpott, centerfielder. A year ago Philpott played second base. Additionally Antone Spath, shortstop, and Francis Colclough, first baseman, and Marino Acerra, catcher, are Tufts veterans. Bennie Collier, second baseman; Francis Tominey, third baseman, and Tony Radvilas and Israel Harris are new to the Tufts lineup.

Coach Fred Mitchell gave the Harvard squad a long workout in the Briggs Cage yesterday and the Crimson team will be on Soldiers Field today for a long batting drill. Originally Ed Ingalls was to pitch against Columbia on Monday, but the postponement and the fact that Harvard is playing at Princeton on Saturday caused Mitchell to make a shift in his pitching assignment and George Tittmann will go against Tufts with Ingalls getting the Princeton game assignment.

Ingalls probably will play right field in Tittmann's place. Otherwise the Harvard batting order and lineup stands as it was for the Northeastern game last week when the Crimson won 12-0 in the opener at Soldiers Field. John Adzigian will be at third base, Tom Bilodeau at shortstop, Frank Owen at second base and Al Colwell at first base in the infield, while Ben Prouty, Braman Gibbs and Ed Ingalls in the outfield. Capt. Dick Maguire, of course, will catch Tittmann.

With both Tufts and Harvard represented by unusually promising teams, one of the best early season games in years at Soldiers Field is anticipated. The admission will be 40 cents with all seats unreserved.

Two N. H. L. Teams For Boston Garden?

HOW would two hockey teams go in Boston—two National Hockey League, or major-league teams, we mean? There is a possible chance of this occurring, although many technical details, such as the territorial rights of the Bruins, must be considered and looked after first.

It seems that Montreal has passed the peak of supporting two teams prosperously. Maroons are the property of the Montreal Forum, and Canadiens, privately owned, are surely sinking into oblivion. Montreal promoters are convinced that the city can support only one team, and naturally the rink favors Maroons.

With such a situation, there may be an attempt to place Canadiens elsewhere for next year and Boston is one consideration. Cleveland might entertain a major team, but hardly next year, and when Al Sutphin does have facilities ready, such as a proper rink, he undoubtedly will have his own club. All in all, it looks like a busy summer for hockey.

Short Shots on Sports

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Look for at least one more baseball deal before the major league dead line . . . With the Boston Bees the party of the first part . . . President Ford C. Frick rates three long ones for his drive against fraternizing among players . . . Are some of the newcomers among the Boston Red Sox going around saying Joe Cronin isn't good enough to play first-string shortstop?

* * *

Here's one for the W. K. Book: Flushing High beat Dickinson High, 4-3, the other day without getting a hit . . . Reason: Seven bases on balls . . . Dallas is toying with the idea of a $10,000 open-golf tourney as part of the Texas centennial . . . Friends of Jim Ten Eyck of Syracuse, oldest crew coach in the country, will dine him here May 1 . . . "Doc" Gordon, coach of Stoneham (Mass.) High comes up with a new one . . . He times his base runners with a stop watch . . . Knowing the watch is on them, the kids don't follow the flight of the ball, but put down their heads and dig.

* * *

George Keogan, Notre Dame basketball coach, believes "13" is lucky . . . So he always takes 13 players on a trip . . . His hobby is Oriental rugs and he is said to have one of the finest collections in Indiana . . . Basketball must be losing its appeal . . . Poor Ned Irish only cleaned up $30,000 in the Garden last season . . . With the Shaughnessy playoff system in vogue, Pacific Coast League baseball clubs are shooting for a $10,000 melon this season.

Detroit Hockey Teams To Receive Trophies

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—Formal presentation of the multiple trophies won by Detroit hockey teams will be made at a civic dinner tomorrow night.

President Frank Calder, of the National Hockey League, will present the Stanley Cup, symbolic of world hockey supremacy, to Doug Young, captain of the Red Wings.

Some distinguished Canadian, yet to be selected, will present the Red Wings the Prince of Wales Trophy that goes to the leading team of the United States division standing of the National League.

President John Chick, president of the International Hockey League, will present the Teddy Oke Trophy to the Detroit Olympics. Capt. Yip Foster will be the recipient.

Princeton Elects Jacobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14—Francis Jacobs '37, has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity gymnastic team for next year. Thomas Gucker 3d '37, who broke the world's record in the 20-yard rope climb, was awarded the Richard Swinnerton medal for general improvement and hard work.

Petillo to Drive Again

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14 (AP)—Kelly Petillo, smiling Italian-American from Huntington Park, Calif., winner of the national driving championship last year, has come out of retirement for the 500-mile automobile race to be run here May 30.

'Shamateur' Canadian Hockey Interpretation

TORONTO, April 14 (AP)—The Canadian amateur hockey association yesterday drastically liberalized its definition of an amateur. The new definition makes these allowances:

(A) Players shall be allowed to be paid by clubs or employers for lost or "broken" time, due to participation in games.

(B) Players shall be allowed to capitalize on their athletic ability to obtain legitimate employment.

(C) Professional clubs shall be allowed to play exhibition games against amateur clubs, within the discretion of the branches concerned.

(D) Professionals in other sports shall be accepted as amateur hockey players.

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada will conduct a mail vote on the definition before June 15. In the event the A. A. U. votes against it in whole or part the hockey association intends to proceed in accordance with yesterday's action.

Athletics Release Five

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—The Athletics yesterday made the last pre-season changes in their roster, sending four players to the Williamsport (New York-Penn League) Grays and releasing another unconditionally. The Grays get Pitcher Jim Trexler and Bill Ferrazzi and two other youngsters. Harry Schuman and Ray Zachau, Jerome Yarter, young infielder, who comes from Atlanta and played with Galveston last year, was released outright.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 6, Carleton 3.
Duke 2, Georgetown 1.
Eastern Kentucky 7, Indiana 5.
Geo. Washington 6, Boston C. 5.
Georgetown 7, Duke 4.
N. C. State 8, Wake Forest 7.
Swarthmore 4, Albright 3.
Virginia 15, Virginia M. I. 6.
William & Mary 12, Wash. & Lee 7.
Yale 3, Wesleyan 1.

Three New Iowa Banks Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Three new banks were opened during the past week, all in Iowa, and one bank was reopened in South Carolina, according to Rand McNally & Co.

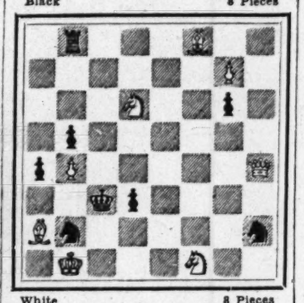
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1817

By W. Meredith

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

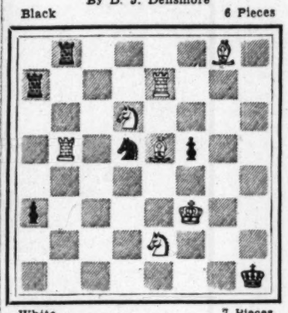
White to play and mate in two

(Another distinguished American composer. This problem first appeared in the Maryland Chess Review, December, 1874.)

Problem No. 1818

By D. J. Densmore

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(The composer of this problem was a well-known Pennsylvania composer. The problem first appeared in the Gazette-Times, Nov. 26, 1916.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1815. R(Kt7)-Kt5

No. 1816. 1. Q-Kt4 threatens
2. QxP(Kt6)ch
1. ——— K-Q5
2. RxPch
1. ——— P-KB4
2. R-Q8ch

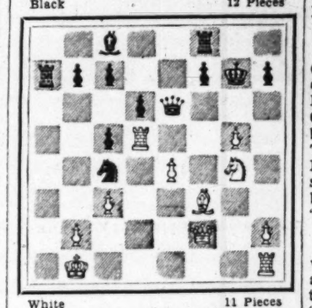
End-Game No. 299. White wins: 1 Q-R5, Kt-R3; 2 QxKt!, PxQ; 3 PxPch, K-R2; 4 P-B8(Kt)ch, K-R; 5 R-Kt8 mate.

End-Game

In this ending, from Blackburne, Mackenzie, London, 1882, Black is able to force a win with surprising speed.

End-Game No. 300

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

New York has been the scene of several important chess events during the past weeks. At the Marshall Chess Club a women's championship has been under way, with two qualifying sections, and a final round-robin of six women. At present writing Mrs. Rivero is leading with four victories. Mrs. Bain follows with 3½.

Also the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth individual championship, with seven contestants, one from Dartmouth, and two from each of the others, was played at the Marshall Chess Club during the week of March 30. With one game adjourned, R. M. Ryder of Yale leads with 5-1. The adjourned game, however, is between the two Harvard representatives. If E. W. Marchand wins he wins the championship with 5½-½. If J. Palmer Jr. wins he ties with 5-1, and if the game is a draw Marchand ties with 5-1. The adjourned game will be finished in Cambridge.

And last, but not least, four preliminary sections of 12 each are being played in four New York chess clubs, the Marshall, Manhattan, Empire City and Queens. Two players from each section will qualify for the finals, which will start at the Hotel Astor, Manhattan, late this month. In addition to the eight who qualify, there are nine more seeded players: Fine, Reshevsky, Dake, Kashdan, Horowitz, Steiner, Kevitz, Kupchik and Edward Lasker, all of whom are expected to participate.

For years the New York Metropolitan League team championship has been decided by the Manhattan vs. Marshall match. The last three years the Manhattan Chess Club has triumphed. This year the Marshall team, with Fine, Reshevsky, Dake and Marshall, in the first four, and Hanauer, Santasiere (this year's club champion), Bernstein and Polland, in the second four, were favorites. But after the smoke had cleared away, the Manhattans won by 5½-2½. The game below was a great help to the Manhattan cause.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Dake White	Horowitz Black	Dake White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 P-K4	Kt-B6ch
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	27 RxKt(d)	QxR
3 P-QB4	P-K3	28 Q-K2	KR-B2
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	29 P-QR4	P-QR3
5 PxP	PxP	30 Q-Q3	Q-Kt5
6 B-B4	P-B3	31 P-K5	R-B6
7 P-K3	Kt-R4	32 Q-K4	R-B7
8 B-KKt5	B-K2	33 QxR	RxQ
9 BxB	QxB	34 KxQ	PxP
10 Q-B2	Castles	35 P-Q5	K-B2
11 B-Q3	Kt(R4)-B3	36 P-Q6	K-K
12 CastlesQR	P-B4	37 P-Q7ch	K-Q
13 P-KKt4(a)	P-B5	38 P-B3	Q-KB5
14 B-B5	Kt-Kt3	39 R-Q3	QxKRPch
15 Kt-K5	BxB	40 K-B3	P-QKt4
16 PxB	QR-Q	41 PxP	PxP
17 KR-Kt	Kt-K5(b)	42 Kt-Q	Q-B5
18 KtxKt	PxKt	43 K-B2	P-R4
19 QxKP(c)	P-B3	44 Kt-B3	P-R5
20 Q-R4	P-B6	45 Kt-K4	P-R6
21 R-Kt3	PxPch	46 Kt-Q6	KxP
22 K-Kt	QR-B	47 KtxPch	K-B3
23 Kt-Q3	Q-R6	48 Kt-R7ch	K-Kt2
24 Q-Kt4	R-KB2	Resigns	
25 KtxP	Kt-Q4		

(a) 13 PxP, QxP (Not KtxP; 14 KtxP!, KtxKt; 15 BxPch, K-R; 16 R-Kt, with a winning game); leaves Black with an isolated P he may regret later on.

(b) This invites combinative chess, which is much more popular with the chess public than the safer, positional style.

(c) The P turns out to be a Greek gift! 19 P-B6, QxP; 20 QxKP, P-B6; 21 P-Kt3, QxBP is another continuation, somewhat more satisfactory for White?

(d) Why not K-R? Isn't the Kt pinned?

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cincinnati Reds returned rookie First Baseman Johnny Mize to Cardinal "farm" system due to leg ailment.

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees released Outfielder Dusty Cooke to Newark Bears.

Major-League Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York, April 14

Here are salient statistics on the opening of the major-league baseball season today:

National League

Game	Probable pitchers	Probable crowd
Chicago at St. Louis	Warneke-J. Dean	20,000
Brooklyn at New York	Earnshaw-Schumacher	55,000
Boston at Philadelphia	MacFayden-Davis	10,000
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati	Blanton-Derringer	30,000

American League

St. Louis at Chicago	Knott or Andrews vs. Whitehead	15,000
Detroit at Cleveland	Rowe-Harder	25,000
Philadelphia at Boston	Dietrich-Ferrell	25,000
New York at Washington	Gomez-Newsom	15,000

Weather—Fair and moderate temperatures in all cities except New York and Boston, where the forecast is "fair and cool."

Following the Band Wagon

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Notes from baseball's band wagon as it starts rolling along today:

The saddest note of all once was the noisiest. Babe Ruth is missing from the opening-day lineup for the first time in 22 years. The big fellow, bulging at the hips again despite a winter of golf, planned to watch the Giants and Dodgers inaugurate their campaigns at the Polo Grounds. A year ago, the Babe wore the livery of the Boston Braves and had one of his proudest days, hitting a homer and a single and driving in all of the Boston runs for a 4-to-2 victory over the Giants.

* * *

Dolly Stark, the first and probably the last of the umpire holdouts, also will be among the missing. Dolly will be on deck, however, as a radio announcer at the Boston Bee-Phillie game.

* * *

Connie Mack is liable to get all mixed up and cheer for the wrong man. His shattered Athletics meet the gold-plated Red Sox at Fenway Park. From force of habit, Connie's liable to wave his score card at one of his old hands, stand up and smile if Jimmie Foxx belts one over the left field fence, or call on Eric McNair for a rally.

* * *

Five new umps will be on hand, Cal Hubbard, Steve Basil and Charlie Johnston for the American League; Lee Ballinfant and Larry Goetz for the Nationals. And they better not get funny with Hubbard. The star lineman for the Green Bay Packers of the National Professional Football League now is the biggest, toughest guy—when he's "mad"— in the game.

* * *

The "Grandpappy" of them all will be on the "gas house" bench at St. Louis, waiting for a crack at the Cubs. He's Jesse Haines, a "rookie" of 42 summers. Buddy Lewis 19-year-old Washington third-base rookie, is the "baby" among the big league regulars.

* * *

If tradition means anything, the Cubs should whip the Cardinals and then go on to win the National League flag for the second successive year. It's the league's 60th anniversary. The Cubs won the first pennant.

* * *

This is how they started last year: National League—Boston 4, New York 2; Chicago 4, St. Louis 3; Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12, Cincinnati 6. American League—Chicago 7, Detroit 6; Washington 4, Philadelphia 2; Boston 1, New York 0; Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1 (14 innings). Total attendance 148,000. It snowed in Boston and took two days to play the eight openers.

* * *

Joe DiMaggio, rated as one of the greatest rookie prospects in years, starts his big league career from the place all the great ones have started—on the bench. The Yankees need Joe but his instep says no. He expects to get in the lineup by Friday.

N. E. C. R. A. Opens Its Season on Sunday

The New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., will officially open the canoeing season on the Charles River next Sunday, Patriots Day, with the dedication of their new home, Necra Centre (the former Newton Boat Club) at Riverside Depot in Auburndale.

The extensive program and exercises will include a 12-mile tandem cruise on the Charles, starting from Frank's boat house at Spring Street, West Roxbury, at 9; a band concert under the direction of William A. Barrington-Sargent of the WPA State Music Project, at 2; flag-raising by Mayor William A. Childs, and dedication exercises with notables of the state and city governments and representatives of the army, navy, colleges, schools and scout organizations in attendance. At 3 o'clock, weather permitting, there will be an exhibition of water sports, canoe novelty events and canoe racing.

The visiting members and their guests will gather in the main ballroom at 8 for a concert under the direction of Albert Holmes, to be followed by the Federal Theater Minstrel Show.

The public is invited. There will be no charge and no tickets are required.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N) 6, St. Louis (A) 3.
Rochester (IL) 16, Asheville (PL) 1.
Toronto (IL) 11, Portsmouth (PL) 4.
Buffalo (IL) 5, Norfolk (PL) 4.
Richmond (PL) 4, Montreal (IL) 2.
Newark (IL) 4, Danville 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

American Zone Play Reaches Final

PLAY in the American zone Davis Cup tennis tournament of 1936 has now reached the final round, and the United States will face Australia on the Germantown Cricket Club courts the last of next month to decide which country will send its team to Europe to compete in the interzone final and the right to meet Great Britain in the challenge round. Australia, through the default of Cuba in the first round, did not have to lift a racquet to reach the zone final, while the representatives of Uncle Sam won five straight matches from Mexico. That these two countries would be the ones to meet in May was a foregone conclusion, and it is just about as certain that the team which wins the final match will be the one to challenge for the cup, as there does not appear to be any European team which should defeat it in the interzone match.

Staff Photo
J. Donald Budge

United States Looks Strong

While the opposition which Mexico offered the United States was nowhere near as serious as the wearers of the Stars and Stripes will face at Germantown, the way the Americans went through the series cannot but be pleasing to their followers. Five matches were played, and only one set was lost by the Americans, and that was dropped by Bryan M. Grant to Daniel Hernandez on the opening day. It was the first set of their match. The four other matches were straight-set affairs, with J. Donald Budge winning his two singles, while Capt. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, the veteran doubles team, made easy work of their Mexican opponents. This was undoubtedly the best team that Mexico has entered for the Davis Cup, so that the American showing indicates that the United States is away to a good start.

Depends Largely on Budge

Of late years it has been the custom to predict that the United States would recapture the cup; but the results have failed to bear out the predictions. Just when the Americans appeared to have the players capable of wresting the cup from France or Great Britain, the defending country's players would unexpectedly turn back the challengers. About the same condition seems to exist at the present time. In Budge, Allison and Van Ryn, the United States has three players who, at their very best, should be able to wage a successful campaign this year; but whether they will carry through at their very best or fall down before the campaign is over seems just as uncertain as it has in the past few years. There is, however, one thing which should help the Americans this year, and that is the year's experience which Budge has had in Davis Cup play. He showed up splendidly against Mexico, and if he can retain the same form against Australia, the winner of the European zone match and the defenders, the United States should make the best showing it has made since the cup left America in 1927.

Allison to Double Up

As Grant did not show up any too strongly against Mexico, and the Australian match is to be played on turf, where Grant is not as good as he is on a hard court, it is expected that Allison will play the singles with Budge and team up with Van Ryn in the doubles. With Budge taking both his singles matches, all that the United States has to do is to win one singles or the doubles, and it would certainly seem as if Allison should be able to bring that much to his team. When right, Allison and Van Ryn are certainly better than any doubles team any other country can muster. Allison also showed in the United States singles championship last year that he can play singles with any player in the world. All three of these players are now at their best, and if they can keep their game at its present height through the match with Australia, there is every reason to expect that they will again go across the Atlantic for another try at the famous international tennis trophy.

Sporting Around The Hub

Hockey Still in the News

IT IS not time for hockey and yet there is no time to be lost either. The funny working of professional hockey enters another chapter of serious humor. Many of the Boston Bruins were lamenting the loss of big Nels Stewart and Joe Jerwa during the past winter. Once they wore the local uniform, but last fall they were sold to the Americans.

Staff Photo
Joe Jerwa

During the past winter season they performed admirably for the New Yorkers, particularly Jerwa, who became one of the outstanding defensemen of the circuit and the star of the Amerks. The club entered the playoffs, eliminated Chicago, and both Nels and Joe were bright luminaries.

Of course, the usual secrecy accompanied the sale of the two players. Agreements was entered into with William V. Dwyer whereby the money was to be paid at a certain date. Evidently ready funds were not at the disposal of Dwyer and the time passed. The Bruins had been watching the development of Jerwa and when the time passed, the deal was called off, so now it looks as if the two will return.

* * *

And while on the subject, it is probable that C. F Adams, president of the Bruins, will pass decision before Saturday on another phase of the oft-rumored sale of the club. Details may come to light or not, but something is in the wind.

The Boston Garden project toward the Bruins must await the return of Henry G. Lapham, who has been out Honolulu way. He is expected next month and then business will pick up.

Here and There

Riley Smith, University of Alabama's All-America quarterback last season, has signed to play with the Boston Redskins, professional eleven, next fall, according to the Associated Press . . . The undefeated Harvard freshman baseball team will open its home season at Soldiers Field this afternoon at 4, playing the Tufts freshmen . . . Two scheduled games for the Crimson youngsters have been rained out since they returned from the spring trip during which they defeated four opponents —Gilman 14-1, St. Albans 19-7, Staunton Military Academy 12-6 and Mercerberg 7-3 . . . More than 200 women golfers swung into action today on various courses in Greater Boston . . . Opening play in the W. G. A. M. medal competition scheduled for yesterday was postponed because of the weather . . . The Boston Park Department's men's swimming meet will be held tonight in the new Cabot Street Pool, Roxbury . . . Northeastern's baseball team plays M. I. T. Collegians today.

* * *

Brookline mermaids, representing the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline, captured both of the New England junior swimming titles at stake in the new Cabot Street pool last evening . . . Doris Hattersley captured the junior breaststroke championship in 1m. 30 4-5s., while Bertha Kauppinen, winner of the Giffin trophy this year, won the N. E. 300-yard medley championship in 4m. 41s. . . . Denny Shute, new golf professional of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, is to be feted by the club members at an informal dinner in the grill room of the clubhouse tomorrow night at 6:30 o'clock . . . Two English lacrosse coaches, here to instruct local women and girls in the finer points of the game, are due to arrive today . . . They are Ivona Davies and Lois Brown . . . Their first coaching assignment will be at the Beaver School tomorrow.

Three Coaches Speak At Swimming School

"Elementary Crawl," will be the topic of a lecture to be given by Raymond Millard, swimming coach of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at tonight's meeting (8 p. m.) of the Boston Aquatic Institute.

Robert Muir and Harold Ulen, swimming coaches at Harvard University will speak on "Elementary Breast," and "Side Strokes," after Ray Millard gives his lecture.

All meetings of the institute will be held at the Huntington Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. Swimming Pool.

Mangrum Leads With 143

WILDWOOD, N. J., April 14 (AP)—Lanky Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, whose first-day total of 143 for 36 holes placed him at the head of the qualifying field, started out today on the final 36 holes of the Wildwood Golf Club's second annual open tourney, a strong favorite to win. Despite high winds, Mangrum was able to put rounds of 71 and 72 together yesterday to lead such golfing notables as Sam Parks of Pittsburg, national open champion, and Joe Kirkwood of Chicago, trick shot artist. The defending champion, George Smith of the Philadelphia Country Club, and Clarence Hackney Sr., Atlantic City veteran, were tied for second with 147's. Hackney had rounds of 74 and 73, and Smith, 76 and 71.

Saga Clinches Yachting Trophy

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 14 (AP)—The Saga, sailed by the Trimmingham Brothers of Bermuda, clinched the Prince of Wales yachting trophy yesterday by breezing in ahead of the fleet to raise its point total to 37¾.

Payne Scores 10 Goals

LUTON, April 14 (AP)—Scoring 10 goals in Luton Town's 12-to-0 victory over Bristol Rovers yesterday, J. Payne set up a new record for English Soccer Football League scoring. Payne's feat bettered the record of 9 goals established Dec. 26 by R. G. Bell of Tranmere Rovers.

Prescott Wins Medal

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 14 (AP)—Rogers B. Prescott, of Keesville, N. Y., won the qualifying medal in the sixth annual Old Dominion tournament over the Cascades course here yesterday with a 78. The first 18-hole round of match play will be staged today.

Henderson Upsets Rainville in North And South Tennis

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14 (AP)—Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina player, upset the veteran Canadian Davis Cupper, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, in the singles division of the north and south tennis tournament which opened here yesterday. The scores were 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Henderson, ranked twelfth in the South, got stronger as the play progressed, and won handily over his more seasoned opponent in their second-round battle.

Other matches ran true to form. Three of the four seeded entries advanced to the third round, but only J. Gilbert Hall, of New York, another veteran, had to work his way. Hall, seeded second, defeated Edward A. Muller of New York, 6—2, 6—1, in the first round, and disposed of Morey Lewis, of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, 7—5, 7—3 in his next match.

J. Donald Budge, the red-headed Davis Cup hope from California, who is seeded No. 1, entered the third round without picking up a racket. He drew a bye in the first and advanced in the second by default of Herbert Vail of Pinehurst.

The third-seeded Wilmer Hines, of Columbia, S. C., won his second-round match from George Pryor, of Kenyon College, 6—3, 6—4, after having a bye in the opening round.

C. Gene Mako, the fourth-seeded entry, did not see action. Another favored contender, although unseeded, Hal Surface of Kansas City, defeated William Rood, a University of North Carolina player, to enter the third round.

Ford Is Awarded Tudor Hockey Cup

George S. Ford, captain-elect of the Harvard varsity hockey team, is the proud possessor of the John Tudor Memorial Cup, which was presented to him last night at a dinner given to the hockey squad. This trophy is one of the Crimson's prize awards and is emblematic of a player's ability to come through in the pinches and to excel in the big games.

At the same time Richard M. Claflin '36 of Brookline was awarded the Angier Hockey Trophy. This cup is given to the player showing the greatest general improvement throughout the season.

The Tudor Cup was given to Harvard by Forrester A. Clark '29, William T. Wetmore '30 and the late William L. Elkins '29, three classmates of John Tudor '29. The award of the trophy to Ford was made by a committee composed of Joseph Stubbs '20, Alfred Winsor '02 and George Canterbury '01.

The award of the Angier Hockey Trophy to Claflin was the fifth since Donald Angier '22 presented it as a Harvard hockey trophy. Previous winners were Caswell E. McGregor Jr. '32, player, and Benjamin H. Hallowell '36, right winger.

The Tudor Memorial Cup has been awarded to Harwood Ellis '31, goaler, Samuel L. Batchelder '32, defense player, Ian Baldwin '33, left winger, Paul deB. deGive '34, goaler, who won it twice, and Frederick R. Moseley '36 center.

Both the Angier Trophy and the Tudor Memorial Cup are perpetual trophies and replicas of each are given to players to whom the award is made. Claflin and Ford received the awards for the first time.

Where to Go for Luncheon·Tea·Dinner IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St Western 8572

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD
53 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
5 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

THE TEA KETTLE
RESTAURANT and CAKE SHOP
6 Basil St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
Hours 10-6:30
Sundays 11-3
Luncheons Teas
Homemade Cakes
KENS. 8627

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO Inc.
36 Wardour Street
Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.
Phone Gerrard 5865
Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly.
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

THE SUGAR LOAF CAFE
Fenchurch Buildings
(Just by Fenchurch Street Station)
3-Course Luncheon 1/3
and Teas

LAUSANNE

BUFFET DE LA GARE
First Class Restaurant
For Tea, Luncheon and Dinner
Meals from Fr. 1.- to 5.
André Oyex

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Where Boston Business Goes Home To Lunch
THOMPSON'S SPA

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Adelaide Coan Elizabeth Brice
Brick House Restaurant
LUNCHEON DINNER
High Quality Food
No Alcoholic Beverages
175 Macdougal Street Near 8th Street
OPEN SUNDAY

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON DINNER
50c-75c 85c-$1
608 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 52nd and 53rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-1534

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT FOR 2 WEEKS | TONIGHT at 8:30
NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
WOMEN JURORS CALLED AT MATINEES
POP. MAT. TOM'W 55c to $1.65

Peace Plans for Americas Are Found Based on Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

posed from 1847 to 1895 were also abortive.

But in 1881, James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight," Secretary of State under President Garfield, summoned a conference to Washington to discuss—just as President Roosevelt now proposes—"the methods of preventing war between the nations of America."

First Conference in 1889

Came a change of administration, the scheme was postponed, but in 1889 the first Pan-American Conference assembled, and Blaine was again Secretary of State.

Then, as now, the issue of American isolation versus the movement for universal peace organization, sprang into the forefront. Blaine sponsored the slogan of "America for the Americans," to which the Argentine delegate replied: "Let America be for mankind." It is precisely the same situation today. President Roosevelt's letter of invitation gives the impression—despite precise words to the contrary—that an inter-American movement is to take precedence over the League of Nations, and the Argentine Government, replying, takes the same stand it did in 1889.

The Pan American Union

The Blaine conference resulted in the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, which in 1910 became the Pan American Union. But through deliberate pressure of the United States this organization has been kept to social and cultural purposes. Its quadrennial conferences have been marked, up to 1933, by intensive attacks on the American policies of "commercial imperialism," dollar diplomacy, and intervention.

In 1935 at Montevideo, however, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was able to persuade the Latin American countries that the good-neighbor policy meant what it said, that the new program of nonintervention was serious, and that the New Deal for Latin America was important. Thus a new atmosphere came into inter-American relations which still prevails.

Peace Machinery Rusts

Meantime, a good deal of peace machinery had been constructed down through the years for American use, but had been allowed mostly to rust away because of nonratification. The first important peace instrument exclusive to the Western Hemisphere was the Gondra Conciliation Treaty drawn up in 1923.

This undertaking provided for submission to a commission for investigation and report of all controversies between nations—with exceptions. Two permanent committees of senior diplomatic officers, one at Washington and one at Montevideo, were to call a commission of inquiry.

In a year this body was to report, and for the year and six months afterward, the parties in dispute were placed under obligation not to resort to war or mobilize troops. The treaty provided no conciliatory functions for the commission of investigation, a grave defect subsequently remedied by the inter-American conciliation convention. This convention, signed in 1929, provided for "good offices" during the year and a half of waiting.

Powerless in Emergency

But this hopeful treaty and convention lacked the signature of Argentina, and not ratified by Bolivia. Because of this latter fact, the diplomatic commission was powerless when the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute over the Chaco Boreal broke out.

The third great inter-American document, the arbitration treaty, was proposed in 1929. It precisely defines disputes subject to arbitration, and stipulates that of juridical character are these vital questions: Interpretation of a treaty, any question of international law, the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of an international obligation, the nature and extent of reparation. Controversies may be referred to the world court of other arbiter.

This other hopeful effort was largely nullified by reservations. The United States Senate placed an American veto on any subject to be submitted for arbitration and kept the veto in its own hands, while it ruled out controversies arising under treaties previously negotiated.

Then, in 1933, came the Argentine anti-war pact, a highly important document which in its first article repeated the undertakings of the Kellogg Pact, and added the Stimson Doctrine of nonrecognition of territorial changes effected by other than pacific means. A common attitude against noncompliers with the treaty was pledged. Differences were to be submitted to permanent conciliation commissions, or a separate body of five members was to be set up. Conciliation methods were prescribed much as in the Gondra Treaty or the 1929 convention.

Thus four major treaties—plus the Kellogg Pact—still remain as a groundwork for the coming conference. But they sadly require ratification, and something may be done to limit or remove damaging reservations. In 1933 Argentina had not adhered to the Gondra Treaty, the two 1929 treaties, or the Kellogg Pact.

Deals For Argentina

After negotiation with Secretary Hull, Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas agreed to ratify the four other treaties if the United States would support the Argentine Pact.

The other countries fell into line, declaring unanimously their intention to ratify all five treaties. But by Jan. 1, 1936, only the United States, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic had ratified all of them. Argentina had signed only the Gondra Treaty and the Argentine Pact had been signed or adhered to by all the American republics, and the conciliation and arbitration treaties by all except Argentina.

Ratification was still lacking. Only Bolivia, except Argentina, had not ratified the Gondra Treaty. These two countries and Costa Rica and Paraguay alone had failed to ratify the conciliation treaty. Seven nations had not ratified the arbitration treaty, and 13 were still to ratify the Argentine Pact.

Proves Road a Devious One

This bird's-eye-view of the treaty situation reveals the road to traverse at Buenos Aires. It also casts some doubt on the value of promises-to-ratify. It confirms the view that President Roosevelt's real aim is not to produce new treaties, not to extract new promises to ratify, but to build up a feeling of solidarity which will be advantageous in a world crisis.

Of course, the opportunity will not be missed to urge a generalized declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, extended from the unilateral expression of it by the United States to a common statement of mutual opposition to aggression. Whether the United States is prepared to accept such a change, outwardly at least, is doubtful, and the Latin American powers are not all agreed on the issue.

Sessions of the agenda committee for the conference, opening in Washington this week, will have the task of threshing out these points, for it is a truism that no conference succeeds any better than the preparations which precede it.

Cuban Fatalities Stir Court Action

HAVANA, April 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court of the Republic of Cuba urged today a thorough investigation of the recent fatalities which occurred while persons either were under arrest or were being arrested, and punishment for those responsible.

The Supreme Court, in a statement last night, deplored the "alarming frequency with which such acts have taken place and the evident discredit they bring to the administration."

The statement followed the deaths last week of a father and his three sons, who had been arrested in the town of Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, for illegal possession of arms. More than a dozen fatalities have been reported under similar circumstances.

Terrorists Are Arrested After Bombings in Cuba

SANTIAGO, Cuba., April 13 (AP)—Two fatalities in five bomb explosions threw this city into a state of excitement April 11 as police rounded up terrorist suspects.

Seven persons were arrested charged with terrorism including the explosion of a bomb at the door of the United States Consulate, April 10. William P. Blocker, United States Consul, said he could not guess the motive for the bombing of the Consulate, but asked that the chief of police furnish protection for the building.

May 1 Proclaimed Child Health Day

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday proclaimed May 1 as Child Health Day. The proclamation reads:

"Whereas, the Congress by joint resolution of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 617)), has authorized and requested the President of the United States to proclaim annually May 1 as Child Health Day; and,

"Whereas, the health and security of its children are essential to the well being of the nation; and

"Whereas, it is advisable this year as we launch the social security program to encourage by every possible means the development of plans to promote maternal and child health, and to extend child welfare services:

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and designate the first day of May of this year as Child Health Day, and do urge all agencies, public and private, concerned with the health and welfare of children, on this day to study the plans for federal, State, and local co-operation in promoting the health and security of children, to note the extent to which those plans have so far been put into effect, and to make arrangements for carrying their benefits to the children in every county in the United States."

Motorists Asked To Protect Animals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14 — The twenty-first annual observance of Be Kind to Animals Week will begin on April 19, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announces in issuing a plea for greater consideration toward all living creatures. Five hundred anti-cruelty societies plan to have special observances during the week April 19-25, the announcement says.

"Among the outstanding pleas that will be put forth by these 500 humane societies during kindness week will be one for more care on the part of automobile drivers to prevent mishaps to animals on highways," it continues. "Thousands of domestic and wild animals are maimed or killed each year through carelessness on the part of autoists."

Chambers of Commerce Back Seaway Plans

POTSDAM, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—Representatives of 13 chambers of commerce, members of the Northern New York Federation, yesterday endorsed the proposed Lake Champlain Seaway connecting the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers.

A resolution approving the project was passed unanimously. The chamber representatives also adopted resolutions urging continuation of the New York State Power Authority and called upon the Legislature to provide sufficient funds for the Authority to carry on its work.

Industry Charged With Paying Spies $80,000,000 a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—American industry is paying an annual tribute of $80,000,000 a year to a national industrial spy and munitions ring, according to Herbert Blankenhorn, research expert for the National Labor Relations Board, testifying today before the Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee.

The witness testified that over 200 espionage agencies exist in the country. He said that in many instances they are employed deliberately and intentionally by industry, but that in some cases they work in factories without the knowledge or consent of the employer. In such cases, he said, they deliberately foment labor trouble after which the employer is induced to hire them to break the strikes which they have caused.

Shows Close Alliance

Mr. Blankenhorn also introduced evidence to show that the spying and strikebreaking agencies are closely allied with groups which purvey arms and munitions to employers to be used in strikebreaking. He also claimed that the same groups are associated with the American Liberty League in the latter's efforts to oppose enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act.

He testified that the Labor Relations Board, in its efforts to enforce the labor act had encountered two forms of opposition; first, the legal hostility of the committee of lawyers of the Liberty League, and second, the terrorization of organized labor by spy systems and the arming of strike breakers.

He said he had come to the conclusion that a definite alliance exists between the spy and munitions rings and the Liberty League to break down the act designed to guarantee to American labor the right of collective bargaining.

Cities Legal Gag

As indirect evidence the witness cited the continued refusal of legal counsel in labor relations cases to permit witnesses to testify regarding their espionage activities or their connections with the "spy" agencies. He said the lawyers always insist that such matters are "confidential" affairs of the employer. He held that the lawyers who act for the employers in hearings before the board are the same who are associated with the Liberty League and prepared its brief asserting the unconstitutionality of the act.

As direct evidence of the interrelationship of the three groups Mr. Blankenhorn pointed to the directorship of Federal Laboratories Inc., an organization which, according to evidence adduced in the recent Senate munitions investigation, is engaged in the business of selling tear gas bombs, machine guns, pistols, night sticks and other weapons to industries. He said that W. W. Groves, one of the directors, is also president of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, one of the most prominent agencies allegedly engaged in espionage and strikebreaking. Another director, Roy W. Bostwick, was declared to be a law partner of the chairman of the lawyers committee of the Liberty League.

Occupy Some Offices

Mr. Blankenhorn was particularly explicit about the relationship between the espionage and munitions groups. He said that it is so close that in two cities, Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, they occupy identical offices.

He said that while many employers, particularly in the steel industry, were large-scale patrons of both organizations that many have unwillingly been victimized by the system. He said the practice of the agencies is to plant operatives in factories whose owners have refused to employ their "protective" services. These operatives allegedly incite labor trouble. When the trouble develops the agencies solicit the business of suppressing it, and incidentally require the purchase of munitions from federal laboratories.

He estimated that there are at least 40,000 operatives of the "spy" services in the country today. He said the agencies sometimes receive as much as $400 a month per operative but that the usual rate of pay is $175. At this average rate he estimated that industry is paying $80,000,000 a year to the agencies which are primarily interested, he declared, in arousing labor unrest in order that they may profit from combating it.

Offers Confessions

At a previous hearing of the committee, Mr. Blankenhorn named the National Corporations Service Company as one of the 200 agencies which he claimed were engaged primarily in labor espionage activities. On April 12, E. E. McGuffin, president of that company, issued a formal denial declaring that his firm acts in no capacity which could be characterized as "spy" or "stool pigeon" service.

Today, Mr. Blankenhorn said he had in his files the confessions of three former operatives of Mr. McGuffin's company. He said the three confessions told of conversations with Mr. McGuffin and how they were placed at his instructions in various of the big tire manuufacturing companies in Akron, Ohio. According to Mr. Blankenhorn all three admitted to having been engaged in spying on labor in the plants where they were placed.

Found Wanted Criminals

Referring again to W. W. Groves, director of Federal Laboratories and president of Railway Audit and Inspection Company, the witness referred to a St. Louis strike in which he said Mr. Groves was arrested along with 13 associates. He said that blood-stained picks were found in the rooms of the associates and that seven of the 13 were returned by the St. Louis police as "wanted criminals" to the police of other cities.

Following Mr. Blankenhorn on the stand, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the "spy" activities are merely a detailed phase of a concerted anti-union campaign which is being waged by the organized employers of the country. He said it parallels the movement which followed the World War.

Standard Plane Prepared By Airlines for Transport

Aviation Comment

As commercial aviation grew in the United States it was inevitable, perhaps, that it should be eventually forced to seek a common solution to its problems through standardization and "gentlemen's agreements." There is apparently enough business—passenger, express and mail—for all airlines; and it was thought wiser by aviation executives to preserve the framework first and iron out the internal difficulties later.

One of the airlines' first moves toward improvement of the transport structure was the appointment of Col. Edgar Gorrell as "tsar," who is to rule over their affairs as does Judge Landis over baseball. One of the first results of the appointment, one which has meant increased passenger business for United States airlines, was the introduction of "air scrip," or universal ticket, good for travel on all subscribing airlines—which includes every major airline in the country.

Joint Experiment

More recently was the co-operation of five airlines to build jointly an experimental transport plane at a cost of $500,000.

One could go into railroad history and find an equivalent move. That was the day when the railroads through their car builders' association agreed to make standard the size of their cars, their width, their height from the ground and various other factors. This was done so that a freight car or a coach of one American railroad could be attached to a train of any other.

Making Reservations

So, the airlines' pioneering of a standard type plane is along the same lines. It means that a passenger with a liking for a certain seat in a plane may be able to go into any air ticket office in the country later and call for that seat by number. This arrangement also simplifies telegraphing for air reservations.

On the operators' side of the picture the new Douglas plane should provide the airlines means of accommodating a greater number of passengers without an undue increase in operating expense. In the matter of flight schedules, a more harmonious arrangement may be one of the benefits of having a standardized plane whose performance characteristics will be known to each of the operators.

Setting a Style

The $500,000 cost of pioneering any such craft as the five have jointly ordered would, of course, have "broken" a single air line. And even if one air line had willingly shouldered the expense it had no way of telling whether its plane would set a style or wind up as a "white elephant." There was only one thing to do and that was to set the style. This is what is now being done.

The plane that these five leaders have ordered is expected to lift her wings next year, and, if accepted by the five operators, namely, United Air Lines, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, TWA, Inc., and Pan American Airways, will be flying their routes in 1938.

Adapting Hangars

Now that the plane is definitely on its way, it is quite possible that construction blueprints will adorn the office of the engineering staff of each of these airlines. For the new plane brings various problems; among them, the question of hangarage. Present hangars will be too small to accommodate these giant birds. Many airports are too small. Their runways will have to be lengthened.

The new plane at rest will stand 20 feet, or two feet higher than the present clearance of hangar doorways. Today's transports, of course, clear these doorways with feet to spare. The wingspan of this huge craft will be 140 feet. Its interior will measure 40 to 10 feet. Cruising speed, to be maintained by four 1000-horsepower engines, is expected to be about 193 miles an hour.

In service the new Douglas plane will accommodate 40 passengers in day service; and at night the interior will make up into 20 berths, each larger than railroad type, for overnight journeys.

* * *

Women Challenge Records

Feminine world air records are to be challenged some time at the end of this month or early May under official auspices at the Endless Cavern Airport in New Market, Va.

Already Helen Richey, Iona Coppedge, Irene Cruz and Jane Ray have filed applications to enter this meet. A $200 award is to be offered to the fliers chosen for the trials. Since these are record trials, the applications will be sifted by an aviation expert. The trials will be supervised by the National Aeronautic Association so as to make them world records, if, indeed, there should be any marks surpassed.

The categories to be flown are the women's records for altitude and distance in a light plane, flying solo, and also a light plane distance record flown by a woman with a single passenger.

Helen Richey, once the only woman transport pilot in the United States, established the 100-kilometer speed record on Feb. 1 for light planes, Class C, at Langley Field, Va., and won the $100 prize of National Aeronautic Magazine for the first record established after Feb. 1. Miss Coppedge established the world's altitude record for light airplanes, at Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 11, with Mrs. Josephine Carrigus as passenger.

* * *

Rhode Island Airport

Rhode Island, which dallied with airports previously and saw itself erased from the airlines map of the United States, has apparently learned its lesson so well that it now boasts one of the finest airfields in the East and may accordingly see itself back.

This new field at Hillsgrove, R. I., incidentally the only first-class state airport in the country, has among other features a lighting system the equal of any in the country, a two-way radio system, control tower and concrete runways.

The lighting system, which includes the only Barstow beacon in the country, provides boundary lights for the field, a battery of flood lights, and an illuminated wind arrow which by means of colored lights reveals not only the direction of the wind but its velocity as well.

The Barstow beacon, invention of Jack Barstow, Philadelphia transport pilot, utilizes light in several planes. One of the three beams of the light is vertical and of high intensity, so that it is said to be visible as far as New London, Conn., which is 60 miles away. Another beam is a ceiling projector which points vertically and which when used in conjunction with ground instruments is able to tell the height of the "ceiling," or cloud altitude.

The third beam is a spread light, designed as an approach aid on foggy nights. This light has also a green screen which denotes an airfield location. All of the lights in the field are controllable from a panel in the administration building.

Hopkins Is Cool On Relief Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

and desirable. I believe that the blank check method of appropriating money is very dangerous."

Hopkins Defends Record

Mr. Hopkins' report yesterday was both a defense and a review of WPA activities. It showed less than $325,000,000 on the huge work relief fund unassigned on Feb. 29.

Total employment under the program on that date was 3,853,000 with about 80 per cent of this number at work on WPA projects proper and the remaining 20 per cent on PWA, CCC and other emergency projects.

On a second front, Republicans were working today to formulate a tax program of their own to offset the charge that too often they have criticized without having anything definite to propose as a substitute.

Minority Tax Plan

Minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee are drafting a tax program of their own to be offered as a substitute for the Roosevelt tax on undistributed corporate earnings. If a series of meetings, now being held, bring fruit, the Republicans will present the first tax program of their own since 1932.

An important part of the proposals under consideration is a tax on farm imports that are said to be depressing the market price of American agricultural products.

With such a plank, the Republicans are hopeful of gaining considerable Democratic support from dairy states, where farmers are particularly bitter against the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada.

Lack of Inspection Charged in Sea Raid

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—An assertion that the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, because of inadequate personnel, failed to make nearly 9000 inspections last year which were required by law was released April 12 by Howard S. Cullman, vice-chairman of the National Committee on Safety at Sea.

The statement was contained in the most recent shot of Mr. Cullman's epistolary barrage in favor of an increased appropriation for the bureau—a letter addressed to Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cullman pointed out that the increase of $824,000 in its appropriation by the inspection bureau was reduced to $36,000 by the Director of the Budget; increased to $203,500 by the House Committee and now is in the hands of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Portland, Ore., Has Bounty On Reckless Motorists

PORTLAND, Ore., April 14 (AP)—There is a $100 bounty on reckless drivers in Portland, where the law considers speeding reckless.

Determined to put a check on city drivers, the city, co-operating with a civic accident prevention organization, enacted the bounty law recently as one phase of a widespread traffic control program. The ordinance provides a $100 reward for any citizen who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of a reckless driver. The reward has been paid twice in the short life of the new regulation.

Road Officers Reinstated

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14 (AP)—The South Carolina Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday restoring to office 10 state highway commissioners whom Gov. Olin Johnston had suspended Dec. 6 in his campaign for a new road administration. The ruling was the fourth major decision of the court against the Governor since he seized control of the highway department with troops last Oct. 28 and held it until Dec. 21 to keep out a commission he charged with being "dictatorial."

Stokowski Starts 11,000-Mile Tour

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—"Auld Lang Syne" and "Anchors Aweigh," by the brass section, started the Philadelphia Orchestra yesterday on its 11,000-mile transcontinental tour. More than a thousand music fans gave the organization a rousing sendoff as the 10-car special train left for Hartford, Conn.

The orchestra's director, Leopold Stokowski, left with an unexpected companion, Nipper, a fox terrier presented with the compliments of the Women's Committee of the Orchestra Association. More than 100 musicians personally attended to the packing of their $250,000 worth of instruments in a car specially fitted for the purpose.

General Classified

PAINTINGS FOR SALE

SEND for price list of Fine Oil Paintings on silk, by Clifton A. Faron, artist; references, 420 South Oakley Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

30 Hemenway St., 1 and 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... Rent $32.50-$42.50.
87 St. Stephen St., 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... Rent $40-$50
99 Norway St., 2 rooms, reception hall and bath ..... Rent $30
821 Beacon St., 2 and 4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... Rent $40-$55
844 Beacon St., 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... Rent $45-$50
282 Newbury St., 2 and 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... Rent $55-$65

Apply to superintendent on premises or
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

CHAS. E. CUSHING

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Loring Pl., 2333, nr. W. Fordham Rd.—3 sunny rooms, 1st floor; Electrolux; overlooking park; clean, quiet house; convenient schools, shopping, transportation; near Christian Science church; $62. FO. 8-7331.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 2-room apts all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOUSES-BUNGALOWS for rent, modern, fully furnished, Long Island Sound; beautiful location, private beach, safe bathing; plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD

REAL country home, beautifully furnished, fresh milk, own cows, excellent board, boating, bathing, summer guests. Address MRS. WALLACE GEORGE MATTESON, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at
COLD STORAGE low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (4th Floor). PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CARE of two little girls; good home in preference to large salary. Ardmore 4529. Box 123, Wynnewood, Pa.

KINDERGARTENER wanted, a graduate in the above profession who can fill the position in a progressive school. Telephone Shore Road 5-6365, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN—For rent, house, ten rooms, perfect order; excellent neighborhood; low rent. Tel. JAM. 0726.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings, $15. 11 W. 42nd St., Suite 1060, Chickering 4-6358, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

Colonial Country Home for Sale
Southwestern N. H.: high mountain climate, where it is cool throughout the summer; attractive in appearance; substantial in construction; decorated in good taste, meeting all demands of present-day conveniences; artistically landscaped. There are 9 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, furnace heat, artesian well water, awnings, screens, studio bldg., 3-car garage, stable, ample acreage. A most immaculate property inside and out; in perfect repair. NIMS REALTY CO., Keene, N. H. Tel. 1236-R.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—6 room bungalow, only $4000; new 6-room house, tile kitchen, oil burner, well built, only $7800. Write C. H. ROBINSON, Real Estate and Insurance, 167 Pleasant Street.

ROOMS TO LET

MT. VERNON, N. Y. (Fleetwood)—Woman to share three-room apartment; pleasant, quiet, kitchen privileges, convenient commuting. 472 Gramatan Ave., Apt. C-1.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Attractive, single, double; church, transits; refined surroundings; business people; $5-$9. UN. 4-8891, HUND.

SALESMEN WANTED

MASSACHUSETTS GOOD HUMOR, INC., will receive applications starting April 15 for salesmen to sell ice cream to consumer from our sales cars; operator's license required; high school education desired; our standards of neatness, cleanliness, sales ability of prime importance; responsible men willing to fall in with our methods and follow instructions; commissions on gross sales and bonus on earnings. Apply 77 Dummer Street, Brookline, rear of 880 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACTIVE, middle-aged, married man needs position now; long experience as trucking manager; also capable handling clerical or executive work. Write Box K-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SHOW CARD ARTIST, commercial shop experience, excellent letterer, fast, versatile, knowledge typography, reproduction, including screen process, desires position N. Y. C. or L. I. YEAKEY, 4 First Ave., East Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

WILL anyone, Bridgeport or vicinity, who can use male stenographer, bookkeeper, married, needing employment, contact Marcal Agency, Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes connection with real estate management concern; sales and insurance experience; tall, good appearance; college education; drives car. Write Box J-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED homemaker, refined, middle-aged woman, good chauffeur; good home preference to high salary; how can I help you? Go anywhere. Write Box H-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AS companion-helper by refined woman; service lovingly given; wages necessary but harmonious home first in consideration; vicinity Philadelphia. Write Box F-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW ENGLAND woman, educated, refined, experienced housekeeper, exceptional cook, wishes charge motherless household (adults), where efficiency and loyalty will provide harmonious home; reasonable salary. Write Box B-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., soloist, experienced, clear diction; recommendation by musical authority required. Apply promptly to clerk for audition.

TYPEWRITERS

GOOD typewriters, large or portable, rented, 3 mos. $5; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX., 334 Boylston, Boston. Com. 8390.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St. Boston

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

At Pembridge Manor 21-23 Pembridge Crescent, LONDON, W. 11

Near Christian Science Church. Tube, and Buses to all parts. Perfect cleanliness, comfort and cuisine. Bedrooms fitted hot and cold running water and gas fires.
Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from 2½ gns. weekly.
BED, BATH AND BREAKFAST 7/-
Cables Pe. 6501 London. Tariff on application.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Wellows Manor Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1350); in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road, near Gardens; tennis, golf and sea; personal supervision; moderate. MISSES M. & E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bournemouth 1180.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH ST. MICHAEL'S RD ROCKMOUNT
Superior apartments with or without board; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms, central heating, moderate terms, splendid position, central. Phone 1537. MRS. E. DAVIES.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. 1006.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next Door Christian Science church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter. From $4½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff, S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy, Modern, Quiet. MR. and MRS. TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Windyridge." Seaward Ave.—Comfortable guest house with home comforts. Close to sea, from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Longham, Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 78.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
BRUNSWICK TERRACE
Facing Sea. Central. New Proprietorship. Entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and cold water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 guineas.
Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. (Tel. Hove 4080) 6152 (phones).

BRIGHTON, Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

BRIGHTON—The Montpelier, 68, Montpelier Road; large, comfortable bedrooms, gas fires, constant hot water, good cooking; reasonable terms; permanencies preferred. GILLMAN. Tel. Brighton 18?711.

Chester. WINDSOR HOTEL. City Road. Near L. M. S. Station. Comfortable Temperance Hotel. Near City Room and breakfast or full board. Personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Stonely. Telephone 416.

DARTMOOR Edgehill Hotel
10 Minutes BOVEY TRACEY Station
Beautifully situated in grounds of 2 acres. Convenient for touring the lovely moors. Garage. Moderate terms.

EASTBOURNE Norland Private Hotel Hartington Pl. Tel. 1626
Very central, quiet and comfortable. Personal supervision. Proprietress MISS H. CHAPPELL.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE. 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046—Guests welcomed in quiet comfortable home; apartments; board if required; near sea.

GLORIOUS NEW FOREST
Here's England at her best—peace and quiet—shady woods—open moorlands—GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, FISHING, etc.—sport or rest. Historical associations abound. Come to Lyndhurst in the centre of the forest, and stay at the
Grand Hotel *Terms and Illustrated Brochure on request.*
LAKE DISTRICT
Glen Rothay Hotel, Rydal
Nr. Ambleside
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. & R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LEEDS—Marlbeck Hotel, 2 Coventry Place, Commercial and family; home comforts, terms 12 weekly. Phone 294041.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5238

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay. 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

London. CORA HOTEL
Upper Woburn Place, W. C. 1.
First Class Temperance Hotel
Most Central • Modernly Equipped
Excellent Table • Beautiful Public Rooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast, 8/6
BOARD TERMS, 4 GNS. PER WEEK
A. A. and R. A. C. Recommended

LONDON'S BEST HOTEL VALUE
14 Bedford Place, Russell Square, W. C. From 2 gns. Includes Breakfast and Dinner. Electric lift. Hot and cold water all rooms. Night porter. Phone Mus. 6072.
A Residential Hotel of Highest Standing. Convenient for West End, City, and everywhere in town.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week, Room, breakfast, bath, 7/6. Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S.W.5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated. Convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
South Norwood Hill S. E. 25 Tel. Liv. 3383
Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING
Admirably Suitable for Quietude. Study
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

LONDON. BEAUMONT. 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 42/- Resident proprietors.

LONDON, S. W. 7. 27 HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL—One minute from station, city and tube lines; hot and cold water, post office telephone all rooms, lift; excellent and liberal table; attractive terms. Tel. KENsington 3623-24. Telegrams: "BURKATEL,

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

COUNTRY CAFE
87, Lowther Street
Main Road to Scotland
Fresh Butter and Eggs
Home-made Jams, Chutneys and Cakes

Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
BRIDGET MARY
119 LOWTHER STREET, CARLISLE
Telephone 242
District Agent for Phyllis Earle Preparations

THE BORDER DAIRY CO. LTD.
48 Lowther Street, Carlisle
BRANCH—8 London Road Phone 146
Our own butter made daily on the premises. Certified (T. T.) Milk, Cream. Eggs.

ELECTRICAL and RADIO ENGINEERS
Large selection of goods always in stock.
L. R. BOOTH & CO.
4/6 LONSDALE STREET
CARLISLE Phone 794

McGLASSONS
ST. ALBANS ROW, CARLISLE
For
Fish, Game and Poultry
Phone 198-199 (2 lines) Patronized by Royalty

Harrison's (Motor Engineers) LTD.
Warwick Road, Carlisle
ROVER and AUSTIN, Agents
Tel. 777. Open day and night.
Grams. "Motors"

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
AGENTS FOR
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Telephone 1127 91 ST. PETER'S ST.
For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

ARTHUR BRADBURY
General Decorator and Painting Contractor
3, LOUDON STREET, DERBY
Experienced workmen sent to all parts
Est. 1906 Tel. 881

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON
Accredited Agent for Wireless Sets. PHILCO, FERRANTI, EKCO, etc.
Accumulators Charged
2 and 4 Brinkburn Avenue Tel. 71876
Our Grocery and Provision Department Still Maintained.

Better Print at —
ROBERT IKELLY LTD.
"THE PRINTERS"
GATESHEAD, CO. DURHAM

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

COAL COAL
Prices from 1/7d. to 2/3d. per cwt.
1d. per cwt. reduction on 10 cwt. or more
SAMUEL BRACEWELL
48, Burnley Rd., Clayton-le-Moors.
Tel. 2454

Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER-CREAM
C. A. LANGHAM
HAIRDRESSER
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

BLACKBURN

ROSS 22, King William Street
Confectioners of Quality
Large variety of dainty Cakes and Pastries. Give our Cafe and confectionery a trial. All kinds of parties catered for.

HART BROS.
Footwear Specialists
Good Shoes and Good Shoemen
LOTUS and DELTA AGENCY
3 THE ARCADE

DURHAM & SONS
Use their long experience in
Letterpress and Lithographic Printing
to produce work of the best quality at reasonable prices.
Blakey Moor Phone 6107

FOR MODERN
DECORATIONS
Call in
John Leaver & Sons
(T. Brennand)
72 Blakey Moor, Blackburn Phone 5181

WALSH'S
FULLY MODERNIZED SALOONS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Permanent Waving
3rd and 4th Prize Winners "EUGENE" 1929
1, Preston New Road Phone 5923

LANCASHIRE

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

FOR
Distinctive Decorations
Consult
JOHN A. HOLT, F. I. B. D.
Painter and Decorator
6 AND 8, ARKWRIGHT STREET
TEL. 1081

For Artistic Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
MAISON SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
110, DEANSGATE PHONE 1720
(Permanent waving from 12/6)

LIVERPOOL

VAL SMITH'S
for
HATS
27 Basnett St. Royal 4960

Florence Copley
late of Woollright & Co. Ltd.
GOWNS
COATS and
FURS
at Moderate Prices
Don House 86 Lord St. Entrance and Lift: Paradise St. Bank 1185

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
Extra Size Department
Gowns, Suits, etc., from Hips 44
5½ gns. to 10½ gns.
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

W. LITHERLAND & CO.
Limited
23-25 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL
Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
GLASS and CHINA
Copeland Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

VERNON GITTINS
2 and 4 Slater Street, off Bold Street
EARLY ENGLISH FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS of QUALITY
At Moderate Prices ROYAL 5890

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1891
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

Tailor
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Spring Designs Now in
Agents for
DUNLOP RAINCOATS (from 21/-)
T. ROBERTS & CO.
7 8th CASTLE STREET Bank. 4520

S. & J. Gould
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Costumes made to measure at 6½ gns. and well cut "ready to wear" Costumes at 4 gns.
13 BASNETT STREET
ROYAL 459

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
72 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
ROGER et GALLET TOILET SOAP
"The Powder That Clings"

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

W. T. AKED & Co., Ltd.
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 441
Car Agents
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
Good Garage Accommodation

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
▼
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a speciality
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
8 Moult Street
Opp. Manchester Exchange
Where we endeavour to give every attention, satisfaction, and distinction in clothing you.

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afth. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction.
78 Mosley Street, Manchester

ROCHDALE

Ashworth
Footwear Specialist
Agent for
DELTA and LOTUS SHOES
76 DRAKE STREET

FURNISH OUT OF INCOME at Ivesons of Rochdale
Art Furnishers 42 Drake St
TELEPHONE ROCHDALE 2292

J. W. DUTTON
INSURANCE BROKER
16 DRAKE STREET, ROCHDALE
Endowment. Fire, Motor, etc.

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE & AUBREY
89 and 91 Drake Street
Tel. 2296 Rochdale

S. SMITH AND SONS
OF BEST & COMPLETEST EXCELLENCE
FISH POULTRY GAME FRUIT
65 DRAKE ST. ROCHDALE
TEL. 4064

JACK BUTTERWORTH
TARPAVING CONTRACTOR
Roads, Drives, Paths, Church and School Yards, Crazy Paving Work.
TENNIS COURTS
Asphaltic, Redrok, Greenrok, Shale, etc.
Estimates Free. Experienced Men.
Late Wm. Shepherd & Sons
61, HEIGHTS LANE, ROCHDALE
PHONE 3368

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERY STORES
41 LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Marshall & Snelgrove
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
HAIRDRESSING SALONS MEN'S SHOP
Delightful Restaurant, Orchestra plays daily.
LORD STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT
(Continued)

WOODHEAD'S CREAMERIES
Lord St., Chapel St., Tulketh St.
for PURE SAFE MILK
Certified Milk — Grade "A" T. T. Milk
Rich Thick Cream — Fresh Farm Butter
New Laid Eggs

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand.
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE LTD.
Silk Shop
Specialists and Experts in
SILKS AND WOOLLEN FASHION FABRICS
Direct from Manufacturer to YOU
✣
Only Address in Newcastle
17-19 New Bridge Street
Newcastle
Telephone N'cle 21314
London Wholesale Warehouse
37-38 Gutter Lane, London, E. C.

Enid
3 Lovaine Row
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

C. H. BROWN LTD.
GROCERS. STATIONERS. NEWSAGENTS
Acorn Road, Jesmond
Newlands Road, Jesmond
Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
1 Railway Street, Jarrow
225 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

RUTLAND
29, BLACKETT STREET
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

RIVOLI GLOVE CO. Ltd.
32 Long Row
PHONE 41676

Every modern woman knows, The Rivoli for her Gloves and Hose, and Undies, too.

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

H. BULL
39 WILLOW STREET
House Furnishings. Bedsteads and Bedding. 950 Curtain rails stocked. Pictures framed. Cabinets repaired and polished.
Large selection of Mirrors and Pictures Stocked.

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

Greenwoods
for Men's Wear
142 WESTGATE, RAWSON PL., GODWIN STREET and Branches
Also at:
BINGLEY, SKIPTON
BRIGHOUSE, HALIFAX
KEIGHLEY, MORECAMBE
BLACKPOOL, YORK
BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS
We are making a Special Display of Silk and Woollen materials eminently suitable for your New Spring Outfit.
We cordially invite you to inspect one of the most charming collections we have ever offered. You will be delighted with the values.

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. LTD.
QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding
SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
84 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
15 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms.
There are:
"SEVENS" "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" "EIGHTEENS"
and
"TWENTYS"
From £102-10-0 ex Works

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation. Part Exchanges and Confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.

AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
Central Garage
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE,
LEEDS
'Phone BRADFORD 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

HALIFAX

COALI COALI COALI
Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
OFFICE, 245 KING CROSS
DEPOT, 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION
TEL. 61023 HALIFAX

HIGH GRADE Linens, Silks, Corsets, Lingerie, Gloves, Hosiery, Handbags, Scarves are among the things stocked by this firm which has just passed its Fifteenth Birthday.
ARTHUR FARRAR
KENSINGTON HOUSE
COMMERCIAL STREET
TEL. 4138 HALIFAX

WALTER SWINDELL
Monumental Sculptor and MARBLE MASON
All kinds of Lettering in Granite, Marble and Stone. Ornamental Vases and Sundials, etc.
Works:—Pellon and Akroyden
Residence:—Highgate, Pellon, New Rd., Halifax
MAIL ORDERS FILLED TEL. 61423

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1883 WALKERS FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4229 HARROGATE

ACKRILL, Ltd.
Printers Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WOODSIDE NR. HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

TEL. 158
Harry Blackburn ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
PRESENTATION BOUQUETS
a Speciality
GRAMS "BOUQUETS, HUDD"
for reliable and exclusive footwear —for every occasion
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE BOOTSMAKERS
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

YORKSHIRE

HUDDERSFIELD
(Continued)

WE ADVERTISE TO HELP BOTH YOU AND OURSELVES
Over 82 Years of Experience
Is at Your Service
FILLANS & SONS Ltd.
Jewellers
Market Walk, HUDDERSFIELD Tel. 889
Main Agents for OMEGA WATCHES

F. GLEDHILL & Co.
96a Bradford Road
DECORATIONS
Tasteful and Artistic in Style

James Armitage & Sons LTD.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Our buyers have returned from London with all the newest wear for SPRING.
Let us help you express the smartness this season calls for.
17-21 BUXTON ROAD

THE GROCERS
H. Robinson & Son
CLOTH HALL STREET and WESTBOURNE ROAD, MARSH.

ILKLEY

Beanlands of Brook Street
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 65 Years
PHONE 401

LEEDS

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

WING'S GARDEN ORGANIC MANURE
THE SUBSTITUTE for Rich FARMYARD MANURE
in condensed powder form (only slight smell). Nothing better for LAWNS, FLOWERS or VEGETABLES. 5/- a bag (about 1 cwt.) delivered carriage paid within 20 mile radius, cash with order.
27 NORMAN TERRACE, LEEDS, 8

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House Coal	19	2	
10 cwts. Best Nuts	18	2	
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts	15	8	
10 cwts. Cobbles	15	8	

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

Telephone 22393
Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiery, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Central AutocaR serviceS
(Leeds) Ltd.
CROSS HARRISON STREET
(Immediately Behind Grand Theatre)
Expert Repairs. Large Range of Good Used Cars. Special Agents for Vauxhall, Hillman, Standard and Austin.
PHONE LEEDS 21242

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Grob, British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

SCARBOROUGH

For Over 100 Years We Have Been Dealers in Fine Shoes.
We Give Special Attention to FITTING.
W. COATES
21 Newborough Tel. 942
(Next door to Boots Cash Chemists)

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23104 23105 23125

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1

CM 99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 21898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
44-52 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

W. H. Fisher
BENTS GREEN
Ladies' Hosiery Gentlemen's Ties
UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, Etc.
Marian Cooper
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
PINSTONE STREET Tel. 25826

WAKEFIELD

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

J. A. ROTHERY
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

PERMANENT WAVING
MARCEL WAVING, etc.
Tel. 2816
Fully Qualified Assistants
Potter's & Moore's and Other High Class Toilet Requisites stocked.
36 LITTLE WESTGATE

J. H. KILBURN
For Beef, Pork and Lamb, Cooked Meats, Pies, Sausages, Cakes and Pastries
Highest Quality
TRY US AND BE SATISFIED
52 Kirkgate and 43 Westgate

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply, Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

REMOVAL SALE
Luggage and Leather Goods, Etc.
Less 4d in the £
CLEGHORN
104 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Geo. Gibson & Son
44 QUEENSFERRY ST. Tel. 25146 and 7

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

MOTORISTS
Save Running Costs by Using
PYROIL
Simply add to Petrol and oil.
TINS 4/6—8/-
Scottish Agent
L. KIDD
37 LISMORE CRES., EDINBURGH

IF YOU seek a courteous and competent service you will come to Darlings for your Hats. The prices are as low as 12/11, and there is undoubtedly a distinction about every Hat offered for sale.
DARLING'S
Milliners for Ladies Only
PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

WALLSEND COAL	48/6
DUNFERMLINE SPLINT COAL	45/-
Best Household Coal	42/-
Warriston Blackband Coal	38/-
Blackband Washed Nuts	37/-
Treble Washed Nuts	35/-

Special prices for 3 tons and upwards.
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Road
Tel. 23890

GARDEN SEEDS ARE GARDEN NEEDS
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor may depend on securing reliable
GARDEN SEEDS
Our new Catalogue for 1936 now ready will be given on request.
Tillie Whyte & Bennie
NURSERYMEN & SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS
12 MELBOURNE PLACE
Telegrams: "Tillieden, Edinburgh"

Madame I. M. Skidmore
FROM 42 FREDERICK STREET
Is now showing an entirely new collection at
26 STAFFORD STREET
of Gowns, Coats and Suits
Very moderately priced
A visit of inspection would be greatly appreciated.
EXPERT DRESSMAKING Tel. 30907

HAIRDRESSING and BEAUTY PARLORS
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE METHOD
FACIALS - MANICURE
Personal Consultation
JEAN MURRAY
10 NEWINGTON ROAD
(First Flat) Phone 41175

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

See Beauty Expressed in Your Home, Through Our Decorating Service
MIDDLETON & SON
Decorators
22 Dublin Street Phone 27900

GLASGOW

The Silk Shop
for fine, fascinating fabrics.
377-379
SAUCHIEHALL ST.
GLASGOW
Open from 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
All day Tuesday.

Sports and Sportswear
Our new season's stock of all requirements for Summer Sports has been delivered. Nowhere in Scotland will you find a more comprehensive display of goods for
Golf, Tennis, Swimming
We are happy to announce the opening of a new department for
Women's Sportswear
where all sportswomen will find a complete stock of all their requirements.

LUMLEYS'
80-82 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, C. 2

Bedding Department
We are making a special offer of our own "Jamaica" spring interior mattress, constructed with a special strong semi-pocketed spring interior, covered Damask Tick and upholstered black curl hair, with white soft fleece top and bottom. The base, which takes the place of a wire mattress, is fully upholstered and covered with the same Ticking.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£6 15 0	£7 15 0	£9 10 0

Your own Hair Mattress can be re-made like new and converted into a Spring Interior, covered in Damask Ticking in Blue, Gold, Green, Pink

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£3 5 0	£3 12 6	£4 7 6

A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36, JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

For Novel and Artistic Wedding Gifts
Stationery for every purpose, social or commercial
Fountain Pens
DUNCAN BELL LTD.
116 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, C.2.
329 BYRES ROAD, W.2.

HUGH M. FULTON
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer N. R. E. I. C. and E. C. A. Member
Installations and Repairs to all Industrial, Commercial and Domestic Premises
35 DALMARNOCK ROAD, S. E.
TEL. BRIDGETON 523

Telephone Central 8421
Léon
Hair and Beauty Culture Specialists
89 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2

John A. Murdoch & Co.
Engineers and Steel Merchants
BUYING AGENTS
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
'Grams: Prestank, Glasgow
Phone: Central 1786

Let LINDSAY'S
Do that Decorating and Painting Job
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Ph. Central 5318

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

Come to
KINCAID'S
for Ladies' Underwear and Slumberwear in dainty designs and tasteful colourings. Also just what you need in Ladies' Smock and Coat Overalls.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET GLASGOW

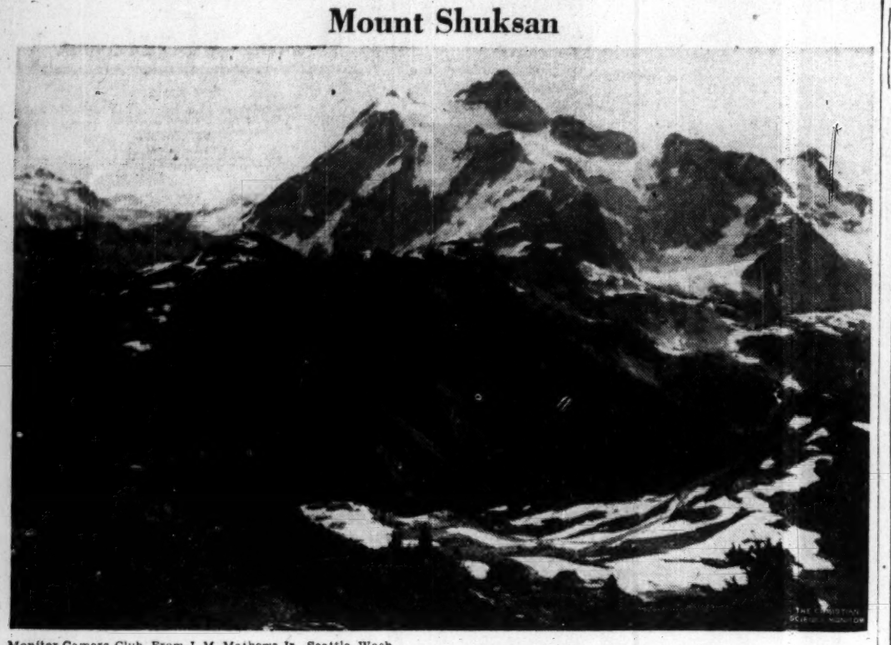
M. S. Macvean
(Late with W. R. Grieve)
14 NEWTON TERRACE, CHARING CROSS
Millinery, Gowns, Tailor Mades, Furs and Sports Wear
TEL. DOUGLAS 393

WHAT I aspired to be and was not, comforts me.—BROWNING.

Daily Features

WE MAKE our times; such as we are, such are the times.—ST. AUGUSTINE.

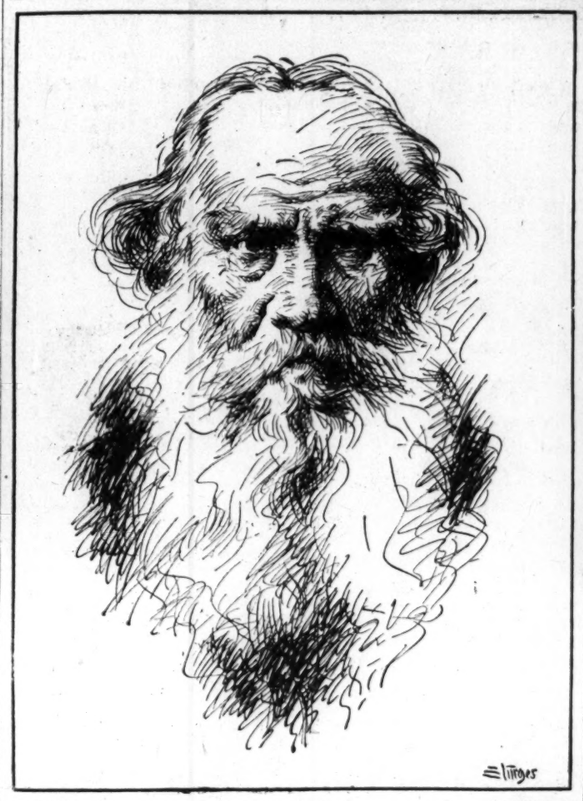
Mount Shuksan



Monitor Camera Club, From J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle, Wash.

Rugged Heights of the Northwest

Lines About Leaders—XIII



By a Staff Artist

Leo Tolstoy

LEO TOLSTOY is one of the venerated men of history.
He was born in an old manor at Jassnaia Polina in 1828.
As soon as the child could reason, he kept a serious diary.
The longing for happiness is inborn in man, he once wrote,
And this evidently implies that happiness is legitimate.
How to realize this happiness became the object of his life.
He developed rapidly and attended the University of Kazan.
But he felt dissatisfied with what was taught him there.
After graduating, he returned home to meditate and write.
The cruel conditions imposed on serfs were unbearable to him.
Hoping that city life might be easier, he tried St. Petersburg.
There he addicted himself to the dissipated ways of the time.
Then he expected the army to redeem him, but the army did not.
Yet this experience taught him that glory in arms was vain.

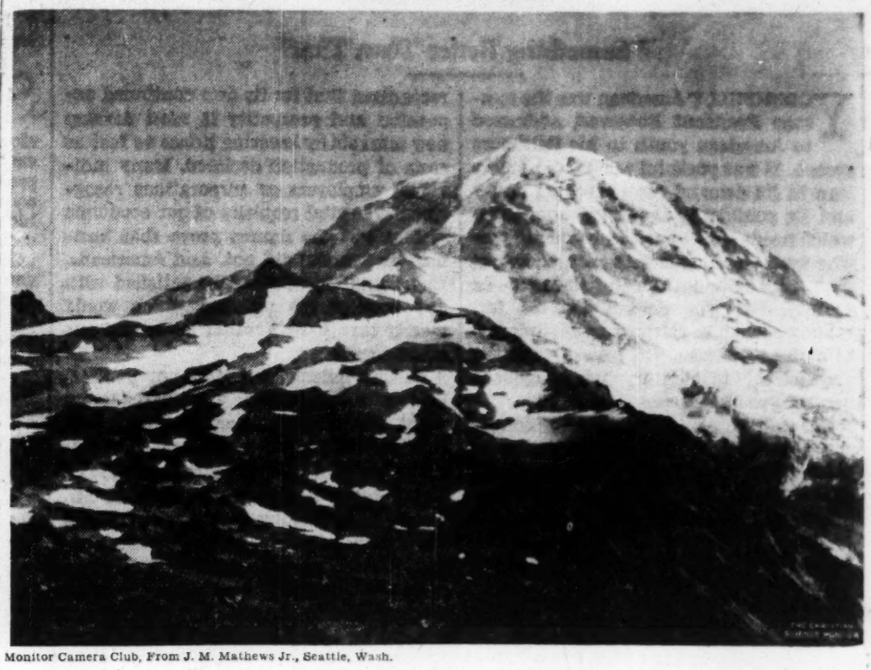
DISAPPOINTED with the East, Tolstoy turned to the West.
He studied in Germany, Switzerland, France and England.
This research was interrupted by grand news from Russia.
The Tsar had emancipated the serfs; 23,000,000 men were free.
Like Turgenev, Tolstoy hurried joyously to his country again.
He started a system of elementary education for the moujiks.
He trained teachers, opened schools, poured forth his money.
This sphere of activity did not satisfy his craving, however.
He was seeking truth, a higher truth which he could not find.

A NEW period of Tolstoy's life began with his marriage.
He wrote remarkable books, and enjoyed beautiful children.
But the more blessings came, the more absorbed he appeared.
His great sincerity finally led him to a study of the Gospels.
He expressed his conclusions in essays in which we read:
To know God and to live are synonymous. God is life.
Now he was imbued with what he grasped of true Christianity.
But when seeking this manifestation on earth, it was not there.
Men were still hating one another, nations were still fighting.
Yet they had called themselves Christians for 2000 years.
What Then Must We Do? was the title of his following book.
The question was no longer to inquire into the origin of evil.
The question was to learn how to combat it, how to apply love.
Love, by its substance, unites man to eternity, wrote Tolstoy.
And he preached a doctrine of resistance to evil by love alone.
Such statements had nothing in common with the usual creed.
Nevertheless his glorious revelation continued to unfold.
A study of the Russian philosopher Spir led him to declare:
The Universe, including space and time, is such as we form it in our own state of consciousness. And further:
Our bodies are the products of our senses. For God there is no such thing as matter. Matter is a notion of limited beings.

THE influence of Tolstoy's teaching in Russia was not great.
But his books were printed in Geneva, London, and Berlin.
And he became the center of a widespread phase of spirituality.
With his 80th birthday, over 2000 telegrams came from abroad.
Tolstoy had found happiness, and he could write to the world:
Yes, I am in joy. For I have discovered a new state of consciousness—that of the vast indestructible Good.
This great man passed on in 1910, repeating again and again:
All is well . . . all is simple and well . . . yes, well.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Mount Rainier



Monitor Camera Club, From J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle, Wash.

Washington's Majestic Peak

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Look Over the Hill

SAID Emmaline to Susabet,
"What is that noisy sound that
breaks upon the quiet air and
spoils the peace around?"

It was a fine spring morning, getting along toward noon and Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's hens, were walking up a hill.

Now and then they ran a little way, and sometimes they stopped and scratched up some of the road, but they kept on going up the hill and sooner or later they would get to the top of it. Each had laid a nice egg for Farmer Ben, so their day's work was well done and now they were out and away from the henyard

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Hurried to the Top of the Hill

to see what was going on in the world.

They had come to this hill, and as they approached the top Emmaline heard this noisy sound and commented on it to Susabet.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I hear it too. In fact
It sounds as if some object
Is getting soundly whacked."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I rather guess it must
Be somebody who whacks a rug
To whack out winter dust."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Perhaps it is. We will
See what is going on when we
Surmount this gentle hill."

So Emmaline and Susabet quickened steps and didn't stop to scratch up some of the hill till they got to the top of it.

On this side of the hill was a white cottage with green blinds and a yard with a clothesline in it. There was a rug fastened to the clothesline with clothespins and a man was beating the rug with a stick.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"How strong a man is he!
Observe the way he whacks the rug
And makes the dust to flee."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"You know, my dear, that some
Are dusted with a useful thing
That's called a 'vacuum.'"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Yes, I have heard of that.
The person who has told me
Is our friend, the pussy-cat."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I wonder how that way
Affects a bug who in a rug
Lives snugly day by day."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The 'vacuum' requires
That once a week on cleaning day
He from his rug retires."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I dare say you are right.
He sits and watches while his rug
Is made all clean and bright."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Or takes a walk, and then
When they have cleaned his cozy rug
He comes back home again."

Then the two hens went down the hill, and presently Susabet had another thought.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Were I a bug, my dear,
I'd like my rug cleaned once a week
Instead of once a year."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cinnamon Buns

A YOUNG man called at my door one day with a large pan of delicious-looking cinnamon buns, and asked if he might serve me with them daily—each morning in time for breakfast. After accepting and tasting a sample, I told him that I would take an order of them three mornings each week. He then told me his story:

He had been long unemployed; but his wife had always made such delicious cinnamon buns that the idea came to them to make them to sell. They canvassed the town, and orders were promptly forthcoming. Now they have built up a trade which requires several persons to help with the baking and the delivery. They are meeting expenses, as well as expressing gratitude for a comfortable little income, which is meeting their need of employment and livelihood.

Dorothy E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Palimpsest Manuscripts

IN THE early centuries, when parchment was expensive and often hard to obtain, it sometimes happened that if the letters of an old manuscript had become faint, the impecunious writer would do his best to rub them out altogether, afterward proceeding to use the parchment over again for his own purposes.

A manuscript used—or one might rather say abused—in this fashion, is known as a "palimpsest," a word which signifies literally "rubbed-out-again." For example, there is in Paris a codex which at first sight seems to bear only the somewhat uninteresting treatises of one "Ephraem, the Syrian." Closer examination, however, reveals the fact that the parchment originally bore parts of the Bible in Greek. Much of the original writing has now been deciphered, and since it is supposed to date from the fifth or sixth century, it is of considerable importance to Biblical scholars.

In Lighter Vein

A Quick Exit

A salesman was eloquent about the merits of a certain vacuum cleaner, but the Yorkshire woman wasn't impressed. She suggested that he talk less and show her what the machine could do.

He took off his coat, fitted up the cleaner, thrust his arm into the chimney of the open fireplace and brought out a big handful of soot, which he scattered over the parlor carpet. He then shoveled some ashes from the grate and sprinkled them over the rug, adding a big handful of soil from the garden. Then he smiled and rubbed his hands.

"Now," he said, "I'll show you what this vacuum cleaner can do. You'll be surprised, madam. Where's the electric switch?"

"Switch?" echoed the surprised woman. "We use gas."—*Montreal Star.*

The Finish

A young man at the seaside boarding house had been banging the piano and disturbing everybody.

"I've tried every key," he said, proudly.

"Now try this one," said the landlady, grimly. "It locks the piano."—*El Paso World News.*

Crossed Wires

Operator: "Who is calling?"
Voice: "Mr. O'Cohen."
"Who?"
"Mr. O'Cohen."
Operator: "Please wait a minute. The wires are crossed."—*Montreal Star.*

The Water Sprinkler

Countryman (witnessing his first sprinkling cart): "How stupid they must be to think that anything would grow on a paved street."

A country man entering a midland town saw for the first time an electric tram. "Well," he said, in his amazement, "I've seen 'em pulled by mules and run by engines; but I never seen 'em druv by a clothesprop before."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

IN OLD records we find frequent reminders that Henry VII, the Tudor King, was as parsimonious as his son of many wives was extravagant. The following entry in the Privy Purse Expenses of this careful King reads: "To bere drunken at a fermore house 1/-."

This item, which would probably astonish a modern auditor, has also an interest for the student of surnames, for the noun *fermor* is a French variant of *farmer,* and both appear as surnames as *Fermor* and *Farmer.* In the former of these the suffix *or* is substituted for *er.*

In the name *Plummer* we get the *plumber,* and this incidentally is spelled in the way in which it is pronounced. As the plumber is a man who works in lead, the Latin for which is *plumbum,* the pedants decided that the correct name for the worker was plumber. But no one has ever sounded the restored letter in speech. In the same way our unsophisticated ancestors coined the name *Arber* for a dealer in 'arbs or herbs; and *Soper* for a maker of soap.

Faunt is an aphetic or shortened form of the Anglo-French *enfaunt.* In Wycliffe's Bible we read that when the mother of Moses had made the ark of bulrushes, or as the translator calls it, the "jonket of resshen," she "putte the little *faunt* withynne."

The well-known names *Dyer* and *Dexter* are from Middle English *dighester,* a "dyer." From the same source are the names *Dyter* and *Dyster.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Guessing the Verb

ONE guest leaves the room, and is "it." Those remaining choose a verb, as for instance, "meditate." The person who is "it," asks each person in turn a question, using the word "crochet"; as, "When did you last crochet?" "What is the best time of day to crochet?" Eventually he guesses the correct verb.

The player from whose answer "it" has gleaned the correct verb, next goes out and is "it." While not a hilarious game, this always proves amusing and informal.—Amy B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting

Question: Section 46 (pages 192-193) of Robert's Rules of Order says: "It is a general rule that no one can vote on a question in which he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest . . . . A sense of delicacy usually prevents a member from exercising this right of voting in matters affecting himself except where his vote might affect the result." The exception noted in the last phrase appears contradictory. Will you explain what is meant?

Answer: There is a considerable amount of text between the two sentences quoted in the foregoing question, and it is necessary to consider this context in answering this question. The omitted material refers to the instances in which the members do have a right to vote despite the general rule. For example, suppose the member were a salaried officer and a motion affecting his salary were pending. Under the general rule he would not vote. If, however, he were one of a group of members whose salaries were being considered, he could vote under the general exception made in the pages referred to in Robert's Rules of Order (Revised).

The last sentence quoted in the question indicates that he should not exercise that right unless his vote might affect the result, as might be possible, for instance, if a board were voting on its own salaries.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Keep in thought at all times the helpful points discussed here. These will aid you.

2. Comp, Om, Pa, Par, Para, Parable, Ar, Ara, Arab, Arable, Ab, Able, Ra, Le.

Three Classes

THERE are three kinds of people in the world, the wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts. The first accomplish everything; the second oppose everything; the third fail in everything.—*Electric Magazine.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Example

Boston

LITTLE Harry's mother had brought out on the porch—where Harry and his little friend were playing—a beautiful red apple. It was the last one in the fruit dish, and she had said to the maid, "I feel it is just what I need."

When she saw the children eying the rich red apple, she cut the apple and passed the two parts to Harry, saying, "I think you will enjoy this nice apple if you will stop your play for a few moments."

Harry took the two parts but saw at once that one was larger than the other. He looked at the bigger piece longingly, then took a deep breath and said, "Johnny let's stop a moment and eat this apple mother has given us." And he passed the larger part to his little guest.

After John had gone, the mother called Harry and asked, "Why did you give John the larger part, Harry? I know you wanted it yourself."

"Yes, mother," said Harry, "but I knew John wanted it, too, so I gave it to him. You taught me. I know you wanted it, mother—and you gave it to us."

Puzzle Corner

IX

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

ADDITIONAL hints which may aid you in solving cryptograms are included with today's cryptic message. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another letter.

ABBC DE JMRPTMJ HJ HKK

JDFBL JMB MBKCVPK CRDEJL

GDLOPLLBG MBSB. JMBLB

ZDKK HDG XRP.

Although not as long as usual, this crypt contains a number of clues. The first point to be taken up is the matter of the double letters occurring at the end of a three-letter word. This is limited to nine possibilities, and in the following frequency: LL, EE, DD, SS, PP, RR, NN, OO, FF, and GG. Next let us consider the double letter occurring in the middle of a four-letter word, such as represented by the first word in the cryptogram above, "ABBC." This is most likely to be EE or OO. The combinations BB, NN, and SS occur rarely. Third, let us consider the letter as it occurs at alternate intervals in a word of more than four letters, as in the words VISIT, LIMIT, RISIBILITY, etc. This, you will note, is commonly the letter "I." However, the letter "E" often occurs in this position. Finally, there is the alternating letter at the end of 4-letter words, and found in a few 5-letter words. This letter is usually "E." Words such as HERE, WERE, THERE, THESE, and WHERE illustrate this point. With these hints, you should be able to solve the cryptogram above without a great deal of difficulty. There are a number of these repeated letters in the various words.

2. Hidden Words

The word "COMPARABLE" contains 14 other words, each in its correct order. Each word must be spelled from left to right in continuous line. That is, "Pale" would not be correct, since it would mean skipping certain letters. Can you find all 14 words.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Two Men Meet*

By LE PELLEY

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER FOLLOWED TUBBY AND MARMADUKE TO HARKAM JAARS' HIDEOUT !
HARKAM-JAARS IS AT LAST FOUND !
SAMUEL HAMTREE ! I THOUGHT THIS MAN FROM MARS WOULD TURN OUT TO BE YOU — AND I WAS RIGHT
?
I'VE LOOKED EVERYWHERE FOR YOU !!! HARKAM JAARS, THE MAN FROM MARS !! HA !!
COME OVER HERE AND SIT DOWN SO WE CAN TALK
GLADLY
DOES THIS MEAN THAT HARKAM JAARS IS NOT FROM MARS ?
TUBBY — IN MY OPINION, MR. JAARS DOES NOT EVEN KNOW WHERE MARS IS !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Likes Open Windows as Well as Open Roads*

By CARMACK

I never refuse to go riding in the car, even on a cold winter day when most of the car windows are kept tightly closed—
SNIFF SNIFF
But when riding is really at its best is on a warm spring day when I can poke my head out and sniff the air—
And let my ears flap in the breeze —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Something Better Than That"

YOUTHFULLY American was the message President Roosevelt addressed to American youth in his Baltimore speech. It was youthful and it was American in its demand for something better and its confidence that "the something which needs to be done can be done." One who would take issue with such buoyancy may risk the appearance of sourness—or senility. For who doesn't like to feel "young enough in spirit to dream dreams" of a finer America, "to believe that the disgrace of involuntary unemployment can be wiped out"?

But will youth be satisfied for long—say from 1933 to 1936—with dreams of jobs? Or even at Easter with descendants of the white rabbits that promised employment three years ago? Mr. Roosevelt ridicules, and perhaps rightly, proposals for private ownership of gold and convertibility of money into gold. But he also asks whether there is any practical help, any work, in proposals to "put federal finances in order." A short answer would be, Yes. Restoring the confidence of business and curbing government spending will encourage industrial activity and provide jobs.

We are not convinced that business, if allowed a completely free hand, could find jobs for everybody with any assurance of permanence. Undoubtedly the President is largely right when he says:

> Return to the 1928 kind of prosperity is no sufficient answer. The best that the captains of the country could do for you before the depression was not good enough then and it is not good enough today.

It is not good enough because in 1928 American business as a whole had not recognized that for its own continued expansion and prosperity it must develop new markets by lowering prices as fast as costs of production declined. Many individual employers or corporations recognized that vital requisite of our economic system, but the figures prove that business as a whole did not. And Americans, young and old, will not be satisfied with any employment panacea which would merely turn loose another boom and another depression.

Neither industrial leaders nor political leaders have offered very satisfactory plans for permanent employment. The Presidnt tells of unemployment that followed the end of NRA. But the Supreme Court ruled NRA unconstitutional. Mr. Roosevelt is making no straight issue of that ruling. Moreover many observers believe the codes raised prices more than wages. Mr. Roosevelt also talks of limiting employment to the ages between 18 and 65. And he appeals again to employers to shorten hours and keep wages up.

The impartial onlooker is impelled to say to the President that he could bring more jobs into being by fewer governmental dreams and more co-operative encouragement of private enterprise. Likewise one would point out to industrialists the need for less mere denunciation of government and more active effort to put into practice that progressive reduction of prices which is fundamental to the functioning of capitalism. Both President and industry should offer "something better" in the way of measures to insure employment.

Peace Is Not Static

WHATEVER else may come from the negotiations for European peace, they should surely bring the understanding that peace is not static. A mistake persisted in since 1918 is to suppose that the changing conditions of international life can be fixed once and for all.

Hence vain appeals to texts, violent repudiations of treaties, exasperated condemnation of "violators of pacts." It is true that solemn engagements must be respected if there is to be a solid basis for peace, but it is possible to respect solemn engagements only if there is a real possibility of reconsidering them when circumstances render them unjust.

Nations should carry out their obligations, but those obligations should continue to bear the same relation to the same set of facts. If the facts to which they are related have changed, it follows that the obligations cannot have the same validity. In this event they should be reexamined.

The trouble with Europe ever since Versailles has been the widespread refusal to recognize the need of periodic revision of treaties.

The European quarrel is indeed between those who rely on texts by which they sought to forbid any changes however necessary or fair, and to secure advantages for themselves in perpetuity, and those who refuse to be bound by parchments, and who wish to recover sovereign rights similar to those which other countries enjoy. On one side is the demand for the status quo; on the other side, the plea for revision. Peace must be static, declare the champions of the treaties. On the contrary, reply the opponents of certain treaties, there must be constant readaptation.

Certainly while profoundly regretting the destruction of contracts which are essential to orderly conduct in international life, we must learn to look beyond the texts. We should insist on the timely re-examination of international treaties. There should be amendments, adjustments, interpretations, protocols to keep them from becoming obsolete. While there is no flexibility, the irresistible force of revisionism may come into collision with the immovable obstacle of the treaties. And then what? It is surely wisdom to sit down and reason together in order to bring texts into harmony with actualities.

A Constitutionalist's Example

HOW far out of perspective American life has been thrown by the stresses of a campaign year is disclosed in accounts of the passing of James M. Beck. The best the headlines can do is to identify him as "New Deal foe." As if there were not millions of opponents of the New Deal! And as if this great constitutionalist had no better title to public regard!

For Mr. Beck will be chiefly remembered not as a Liberty Leaguer, not as a congressional orator who never talked to empty seats, not as a Pennsylvania Republican who dared to vote against the Hawley-Smoot tariff, not even as an Assistant Attorney General of the United States or as Solicitor General, but as an expounder of the Constitution. In all these activities it was his knowledge of the Constitution and his concern for its preservation which gave distinction to his services.

Whatever his office, he was first of all a constitutionalist. With his feet on fundamentals he declared NRA and AAA unconstitutional even before they took final form. But he couldn't satisfy those whose zeal exceeds their knowledge of the Constitution and who would endow it with a most unconstitutional immutability. Almost heretical sounds Mr. Beck's statement that "changed conditions have developed many defects and even injustices in our present Constitution." Yet his real purpose was to preserve the "great Compact" as a living, growing guardian of American liberties. He said that the Constitution would cease to be when the people "cease to adapt it, either by popular usage or judicial interpretation, to the ever-changing needs of the most progressive people in the history of the world."

Here was no justification for impulsive abandonment of fundamentals. But defender of the Constitution that he was, James M. Beck knew that its preservation is not merely a question of halting subversive propaganda and usurpations by men greedy for power. He recognized that defense must include also solutions within the Constitution for what he called the "irrepressible conflict of economic interests" and problems like unemployment and agricultural surpluses. He saw that it was necessary to remove such pressures as well as to hold the first line of defense—an abiding appreciation of constitutional liberties. The example is timely for all who would preserve the Constitution.

Play Ball!

ONCE again big league baseball marches out to the flagpole. Another season of the glamorous pastime has emerged from fandom's winter of discontent, swinging three bats and raring to go. A million pentup emotions are poised on the opening broadside, ready to explode with that first blazing pitch. Ball or strike? Foul or fly? Home run or base hit? All America is waiting for the outcome, from the banker in the box seat to the knothole gang beyond the outfield.

As befits the launching of the national pastime, President Roosevelt will be on hand to start the game between Washington and the Yankees. This is in keeping with a presidential rite that dates back to the time jovial Mr. Taft jogged over from the White House to the ball park for the opening game; back in the days when the infield legerdemain of Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance was choking off rallies against Chicago, and Walter Johnson's "fast one" was a synonym for forked lightning. And so once again, the hand that steadies the ship of state will peg the horsehide out to the armored man behind the mitt and the iron mask.

Sixteen major clubs, eight in each circuit, are off with the bell and the crack of the bat, bound for a summer of fun and glory—a couple of big league pennants waving them on to the finish line 150-odd games away.

Office boys' grandmothers will figure heavily in casualty lists these afternoons between now and October's finale. Many an extra-inning pitchers' battle will be topped off with a cold supper. Baseball's a strenuous game—for the fellows in the bleachers. But nothing can daunt the rabid follower of the great American game. He'll be in there rooting until the last man's out in the last of the ninth. Maybe we'll be with him, too.

The Fight on Narcotics

Book News of the Day

SMUGGLERS of narcotics, if they could have their way, doubtless would like best simply to be let alone to ply their sinister traffic. If they cannot escape notice, probably their next preference would be to have people become so excited and fearful at the hideous results of drug addiction as to strike out blindly and a little hopelessly at the evil. Finally, if there are real and energetic efforts at suppression, the illicit trade could take comfort from nothing so much as from sharp disputes among the regulators over how best to proceed.

S. H. Bailey in his book, THE ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN (London: P. S. King & Son, 12s.), naturally is not apathetic about his subject, but he does avoid also the pitfalls of emotionalism and controversy. As a result, and because he has combed and summarized capably the plentiful material on international efforts at control of the drug trade, he has produced a book that is objective, factual, informative and should be of great service in acquainting people with the practical problem. The concise text of 150 pages and the extensive appendices of treaty texts provide a useful reference record.

The author does not blink the great difficulties of preventing leakages in an industry of such ramified technical processes as the manufacture of various opium, coca-leaf and Indian hemp derivatives for legitimate use. Nor does he lightly assume perfect enforcement of regulations once nations have adopted them. In fact his description of the problem will remind many readers that fundamental solution calls for unremitting education, moral pressure and a conviction that man is potentially superior to a bondage-forming drug.

The legal and scholastic tone of a writer who is interested in the subject partly as an experiment in the mechanics of international co-operation loses some of the dramatic quality that belongs to the antidrug campaign and does not make for rapid reading. How useful it would be if someone would popularize the story of this movement while retaining the poise and the essential accuracy of Mr. Bailey!

Looking ahead, Mr. Bailey observes that "the declared goal of suppression can only be reached by the capture of each successive stategic point," and that "the holding of each position depends upon the capture of the next." Thus while the development of some controls on manufacture of drugs is a gratifying accomplishment, its very shortcomings point to the necessity of two further steps as soon as they can be taken: First, the bringing in of the few countries that are not yet parties to the present agreement; second, the setting up of means for limitation of production of the raw materials from which narcotics are prepared. T. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

Responsibility of the States

By Frank L. Perrin

FORMERLY, in at least some of the states of the American Union, the election periods fell on what, arithmetically, are the odd years. Indeed in some of the states the chief officials were elected annually. In others the judiciary and school officials were elected biennially in years alternating with those in which other state officials were chosen. Now, in many of the states, all officers are elected for terms of four years, with the elections falling on the year of the quadrennial national election. Consequently, as in the present year, a majority of the states elect not only their governors and taxing officers, but all their representatives in the lower house of Congress, and in the nation as a whole, one third the membership of the Senate.

Those who have given some thought to the matter are able to see that in the opportunity to bestow support in the form of political favors upon so many at one time there is not the remotest doubt that there may be a serious lack of discrimination in our selective processes. The enthusiasms of so-called party loyalties hinder, rather than aid, us in weighing and appraising the qualifications of rival candidates. We neglect, or lose sight of, our local community or state interests in viewing too intently, perhaps, or with bias, the larger picture held before us.

* * *

Many studious observers of political trends in the United States remain unconvinced that the direct election of senators has improved the quality of American statesmanship or added to the sum of its wisdom. Formerly, when senators were chosen by vote of the state legislatures, the enthusiasms and passions of the popular elections at which the legislators themselves were chosen had been forgotten. Often, in the final designation of senators, the popular will, indicated by the votes cast by counties and districts, was disregarded. While it was truthfully charged that in many cases the choice of the legislature did not represent the choice of the people, it is undeniable, nevertheless, that their interests, and the interests of the nation as a whole, were often more wisely safeguarded than in recent years by senators chosen by direct vote.

The more modern system of recording the popular choice has become, by constitutional amendment, a part of the basic law of the land. It has, no doubt, its advantages. These may or may not outweigh its patent disadvantages. But we are all somewhat more intimately concerned now with the operation of those functions which we have been taught to understand are the available agencies of self-government. These are the provisions which guarantee to every citizen the privilege of voting, in the primaries and at the elections, for those to whom he would delegate that official authority and power which he, individually, cannot conveniently exercise. He cherishes the right vouchsafed, but too often fails to exercise it or to emphasize, at the ballot box, his true convictions.

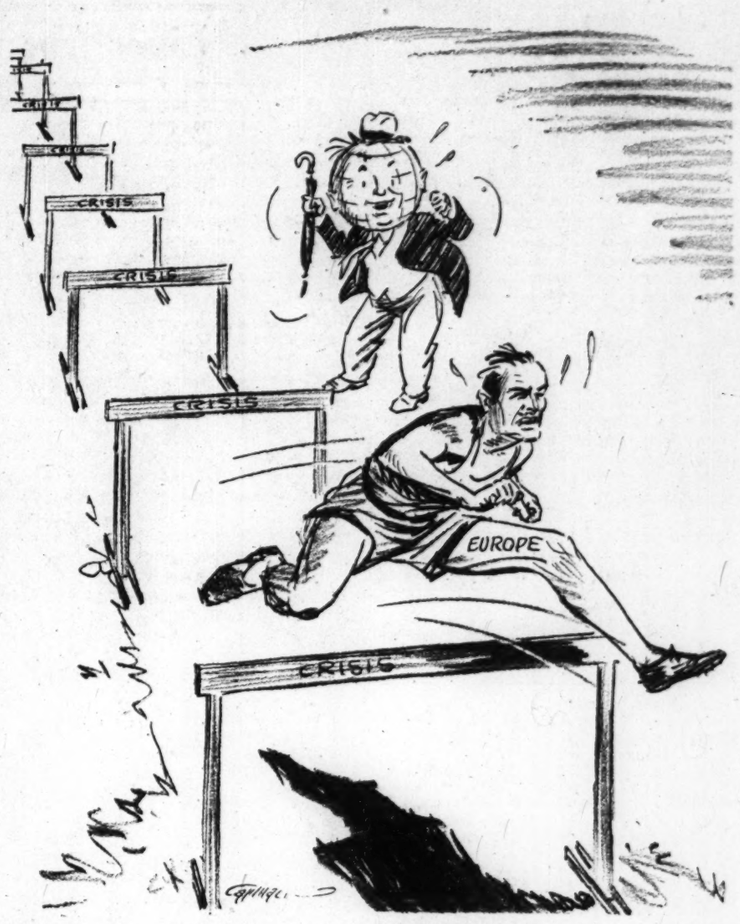
* * *

Much is said, and quite properly, of the economic and financial state of the nation. This being the year of the quadrennial presidential campaign and election, the thoughts and eyes of the people are turned toward Washington. Our concern is as to who shall or shall not initiate and administer those laws which we believe so vitally concern us as a nation, and meanwhile we leave unguarded, or but carelessly guarded, those more intimate and possibly more vital institutions in the cities, counties and states.

It is, as we need to be reminded, the increasing tax burden on factories, farms and homes, paid directly by the owners or indirectly by consumers, tenants and lease holders, that is becoming all but unbearable. In some of the states, and perhaps more notably in Kansas and Georgia, practical economies have made possible appreciable reductions in state and municipal tax levies. But in many other states, despite the realization of the necessity of curtailing and balancing the budgets, the tax rate is higher than in 1929. And the tendency will be in the direction of progressive increases because of the accumulation of properties sold for taxes and rendered nonproductive of taxes as now levied.

The people of the several states owe a sacred duty to themselves. It is to protect their homes and factories and farms from the insatiable greed of spendthrift executives and legislators. This protection can be assured, at least in part, by the refusal to approve the issuance of additional tax-exempt state or municipal improvement bonds at the behest of designing investors.

The Hurdler



Tir-nan-og

Land of Youth

WOULD you find Tir-nan-og, the Land of Youth, where the young stay young, and the light of youth is ever in the eyes of the old? Then go to the Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland and see this for yourself in these rugged island folk.

Even the islands themselves catch this at times. The weather is vigorous; the rain beats in your face and the wind tears you to tatters, and there are times, many times, when you long for a bit of sunshine. But when the mists lift and the sunshine comes, well, there is nothing just like it anywhere.

In spite of the "Standing Stones of Callernish," those weird sentinels of a prehistoric past, chambered cairns, ruined forts and castles speak of a past, long forgotten. In spite of all these, in the sunshine of a Hebridean morning, the world seems brand new, and just made for you today.

Here everyone sings. A man may have but one song, but he sings it.

> They sing when they work,
> They sing when they play,
> For rhyming passes the time away.

Should you go to the isles, and have the good fortune to attend a Ceilidh, that is a social gathering usually held around the peat fire for the telling of tales and the singing of songs, you will never forget it. I recall an evening spent at a crofter's cottage on the Isle of Raasay, that little island tucked in so snugly between Skye and the mainland of Scotland.

People from the neighboring crofts dropped in. Most of them sat on low stools around the fire. Some more retiring chose the dim corner of the room. Each, however, was supposed to do his bit. The host started the festivities with a rollicking tale of the sea; his wife following with a lovely old lilt. These were applauded enthusiastically, but quite suddenly the rest of the little gathering seemed overcome with shyness. Each was apparently waiting for the other.

The lull continued quite a few minutes, when a woman sitting close beside me began to sing in a low quiet voice. It was a beautiful melody, and at times her voice was so faint that I had to listen very closely in order to hear it at all. She kept on bravely, however, until the end, all the while gazing intently into the fire. From there on, there was no stopping anyone. Such an evening of song and story it was.

All the while, the flicker of a crude lamp and the glow of the peat fire sent a rosy light over the eager faces of the people, transforming the dingy little room with its blackened walls into almost a thing of beauty. This exchange of song and legend continued well into the night, and was followed by hot buttered scones, seed cakes and tea, which our hostess provided in some miraculous way from the seemingly inadequate hearth. About midnight, one by one, folk left the cozy warmth of the little room to fare forth into the night, some walking miles to their homes. S. W.

Mirror of Opinion

One City's Experience

ILLUMINATING is the experience of New York City since the Federal Relief Administration ceased to supply money to the city shelters for transients and at the same time refused new cases at the outside transient camps. As a result of this federal action, New York City was forced to shut down on aid to transients coming in from other places.

When this happened last fall social workers protested loudly and predicted dire results. They warned of desperate starving transients in the city and harped particularly on the sad plight of "homeless boys and girls."

The result, as reported in the New York Sun, turned out to be quite different. Five months after the stoppage of government aid to transients the Children's Aid Society searched New York for homeless boys and girls and found just two that it seemed possible to classify in that category. It found, also, that the number of transients in New York of all types had decreased by 4000.

What had happened? Merely that the transients had stopped transienting. While the government aid was on tap for them in the city they were encouraged to leave home in other places and seek the green pastures of New York. When the free grub and lodging was cut off the attraction of New York ceased and they stopped at home.

This result is so simple that New York now marvels that it did not realize it in advance. Its charity had been creating its own clients. As the Sun remarks, "This is a major vice of the system of centralized charity. It creates the very conditions it is supposed to cure."—*San Francisco* (Calif.) *Chronicle.*

The Wide Horizon

Paying Calles Off

By Jack Starr-Hunt

MEXICO, D. F.

THE dramatic expulsion of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former "iron man" has left President Lazaro Cárdenas in an undisputed position as the predominant political figure in Mexico today. The struggle for power between these two figures, representing somewhat symbolically the old and the new Mexico, has reached a startling culmination with General Calles, who is, many say, disillusioned, apparently out of the running as far as politics are concerned.

The split between General Calles and President Cárdenas is deeply rooted in the political struggles of Mexico and therefore is more than merely a personal issue between two men. General Calles, upon leaving Mexico, praised President Cárdenas's honesty but reaffirmed a statement made many times before to the effect that he was not in accordance with the methods by which the present Administration is governing. General Calles, who in 1926 was considered the most radical President that Mexico had ever had, owing to his stringent anti-religious campaign, is now called a "reactionary" by his opponents.

This difference was one of the main reasons for Calles's first difficulties with President Cárdenas when the latter took office in December, 1934, and soon afterwards he began to show a decided sympathy toward the economic and political struggles of Mexican labor. In June last year General Calles issued press statements in defense of the country's leading industrialists who were at that time complaining of the wave of strikes.

Most strikes were unjustified, General Calles said; they represented a lack of co-operation on the part of the worker, an ingratitude for the many favors that capital had shown him. These and similar statements aroused the fury of the Mexican working class.

* * *

President Cárdenas, until that moment, had not completely won popular support. His reply to General Calles's statements was a complete defense for the worker, acknowledging his constitutional right to strike, and emphasizing that he would support the working class in its fight for economic betterment.

General Calles voluntarily withdrew from Mexico on a trip to Hawaii, leaving President Cárdenas considerably strengthened by public approval.

After an absence of almost six months, General Calles again returned to Mexico in company with Luis N. Morones; his "right-hand man" and general secretary of the once powerful labor organization, the CROM, Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers. The CROM a few days previously had staged a six-hour strike in three states, Veracruz, Puebla and Tlaxcala, against "the communistic activities" of the organized workers.

On Dec. 22 the largest spontaneous demonstration ever held to pledge support of a Mexican President gathered in the main square of the nation's capital and asked that General Calles, Señor Morones and his closest adherents be expelled from the country. President Cárdenas refused saying that he considered General Calles "no problem" for the country as long as he pursued his life as a simple citizen and did not enter into politics.

* * *

The many factors which intervened between December and April 9, when he gave the order to have General Calles and his closest friends exiled, may never be completely known, but they are intimately connected with the labor situation, which became daily more involved.

The situation became acute a few weeks ago when clashes between the two opposing groups in the labor field became daily more frequent. When a bomb exploded in a leading theater during a homage to the Russian natural scientist, Pavlov, and a few days later another dynamited the house of Vincente Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the Workers Confederation of Mexico, it was charged by the members of the Confederation that "opposition elements were trying to establish a reign of terror with the object of discrediting the present Government."

While the Government has not openly named any "Callista" as being instigator of the bombing, no other interpretation can be placed on President Cárdenas's declaration when he said that he was forced to give the order to exile Calles, Morones, Luis L. Leon, former Minister of Agriculture, and Melchior Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato, for "reasons of public welfare." He also said that for some time he has been watching the defamatory campaign which has been waged against Mexico both in and outside of the country and has reached his decision "with serenity and conviction."

This act of President Cárdenas has been received in the capital with tremendous enthusiasm on the part of the working class.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Those Easter Pictures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have just been scanning the newspaper snapshots of the Easter parades. If the best of us look like this, what do the rest of us look like? S. GRAPES

Brookline, Mass.